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Human Rights Council
Twenty-eighth session
Agenda items 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Technical assistance and capacity-building

Communications report of Special Procedures*

Communications sent, 1 June to 30 November 2014; Replies received, 1 August 2014 to 31 January 2015

Joint report by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; the Working Group on people of African descent; the Working Group on arbitrary detention; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia; the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights; the Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the Special Rapporteur on the right to education; the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea; the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights; the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; the Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly

* The present report is circulated as received.

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economic, social and cultural rights; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; the Special Rapporteur on minority issues; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; the Independent Expert on the situation on human rights in the Sudan; the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence; the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises; the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences; the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice; and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

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Abbreviations

Adequate housing	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
African Descent	Working Group on people of African descent
Arbitrary detention	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
Belarus	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
Burundi	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi
Business enterprises	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
Cambodia	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia
Central Africa	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic
Côte d'Ivoire	Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights
Cultural Rights	Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
Democratic and equitable international order	Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
Disabilities	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
Disappearances	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
Discrimination against women	Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice
DPR Korea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Education	Special Rapporteur on the right to education
Environment	Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
Eritrea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea
Extreme poverty	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
Food	Special Rapporteur on the right to food
Foreign debt	Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
Freedom of expression	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
Freedom of religion	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
Haiti	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti
Health	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
Human rights defenders	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
Independence of judges and lawyers	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
Indigenous peoples	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

Internally displaced persons	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
International Solidarity	Independent Expert on Human Rights and International solidarity
Iran	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mali	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali
Mercenaries	Working Group on the use of mercenaries
Migrants	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
Minority issues	Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues
Myanmar	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
OPT	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967
Older persons	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons
Racism	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
Sale of children	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
Slavery	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery
Somalia	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia
Sudan	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan
Summary executions	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
Terrorism	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
Torture	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
Toxic waste	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes
Trafficking	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
Truth justice, reparation & guarantees on non-recurrence	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence
Unilateral coercive measures	Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights
Violence against women	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
Water and Sanitation	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

Other abbreviations

AL	Letter of allegation
JAL	Joint letter of allegation
JUA	Joint urgent appeal
OL	Other letter
UA	Urgent appeal

I. Introduction

1. Special procedures are mandated by the Human Rights Council to report to it on their activities (see Appendix).

2. In 2009, the sixteenth annual meeting of special procedures mandate holders decided that a joint communications report would be prepared (cf. A/HRC/12/47, para 24-26), with this decision being reconfirmed by the seventeenth annual meeting of special procedures in 2010 in order to avoid duplication, rationalize documentation, allow examination of cross cutting issues and ensure that the content of communications and any follow-up would feed into the universal periodic review mechanism more effectively. Mandate holders decided that the report should contain summaries of communications, and statistical information (A/HRC/15/44, para. 26-27).

3. The Outcome of the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council calls on the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to maintain information on special procedures in a comprehensive and easily accessible manner, and encourages the use of modern information technology to reduce the circulation of paper (A/HRC/RES/16/21, Annex, para. 29 and 60).

4. Short summaries of allegations communicated to the respective State or other entity are included in the report, and the communications sent and responses received are accessible electronically through hyperlinks. Communications are reproduced in the language in which they were sent. Replies received in Arabic, Chinese or Russian are included with translations into English, where available.

5. This report covers all urgent appeals, letters of allegations and other letters sent by special procedures mandate holders between 1 June and 30 November 2014 and replies received between 1August 2014 and 31 January 2015. Communications sent before 1 June 2014 are reported in A/HRC/27/72, A/HRC/26/21, A/HRC/25/74, A/HRC/24/21, A/HRC/23/51, A/HRC/22/67, A/HRC/22/67 corr.1 and corr.2, A/HRC/21/49, A/HRC/20/30, A/HRC/19/44 and A/HRC/18/51 respectively.

6. The report also includes replies received between 1 August 2014 and 31 January 2015, relating to communications sent by special procedures mandate holders before 1 June 2014. Some of these replies supplement information communicated earlier by the respective State.

7. The present report contains urgent appeals sent by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and joint urgent appeals sent by them together with other mandates. It does not contain other types of communications issued by these mandates, which are processed according to their own distinctive procedures, and are reported in the annual reports of these two working groups.

8. The names of some alleged victims have been obscured in order to protect their privacy and prevent further victimization. Names of victims who would otherwise have their identities protected are mentioned only when the concerned individual has expressly consented or requested to have his or her name in the public report. In the original communications, the full names of the alleged victims were provided to the Government concerned. Names of alleged perpetrators have systematically been darkened in State replies to preserve the presumption of innocence.

9. In preparing the statistics included in this report, uniform reporting periods have been used, reflecting all communications sent between 1 June and 30 November 2014, and responses received in relation to these communications up to 31 January 2015.

Communications and replies by mandate

Mandate	Reporting period: 1 June to 30 November 2014			Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 30 November 2014		
	Communications sent	replied to by 31 January 2015	response rate	Communications sent	replied to by 31 January 2015	response rate
Adequate housing	7	4	57%	269	128	48 %
African descent	3	1	33%	7	3	43 %
Arbitrary detention (+)	73	37	51 %	1,182	648	55 %
Belarus**	1	1	100%	7	5	71%
Burundi*	0	0	0 %	6	0	0 %
Business enterprises	3	1	33%	25	15	60%
Cambodia	1	0	0%	22	4	18%
Cultural Rights	6	3	50%	31	21	68 %
Democratic and equitable international order	1	0	0%	4	2	50%
Disappearances (+)	21	9	43 %	276	121	44 %
Discrimination against women in law and in practice	50	17	34%	109	54	50 %
DPR Korea	0	0	0 %	7	1	14%
Education	1	0	0%	63	37	59 %
Environment	6	4	67 %	11	7	64 %
Eritrea	1	0	0%	2	0	0%
Extreme poverty	4	3	75%	38	27	71%
Food	4	2	50%	202	77	38%
Foreign debt	3	2	67 %	13	9	69%
Freedom of expression	99	51	52 %	2,257	1,168	52 %
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	87	47	54%	666	386	58 %
Freedom of religion	26	13	50%	374	216	58 %
Haiti	2	1	50%	7	1	14%
Health	28	13	46%	372	206	55%
Human rights defenders	112	65	58%	2,526	1,412	56 %
Independence of judges and lawyers	57	31	54%	959	499	52%
Indigenous peoples	8	4	50%	309	184	60 %

	Reporting period: 1 June to 30 November 2014			Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 30 November 2014		
Mandate	Communications sent	replied to by 31 January 2015	response rate	Communications sent	replied to by 31 January 2015	response rate
Internally displaced persons	1	0	0%	18	5	28 %
Iran	18	4	22%	83	34	41 %
Liberia	0	0	0 %	2	0	0%
Mercenaries	2	1	50%	65	24	37 %
Migrants	10	7	70%	185	118	64%
Minority issues	21	9	43 %	180	101	56%
Myanmar	4	3	75%	91	46	51 %
Older persons	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
OPT	3	1	33%	22	2	9%
Racism	4	1	25%	96	57	60 %
Sale of children	6	1	17 %	47	18	38%
Slavery	7	0	0%	32	19	59 %
Somalia	0	0	0 %	11	1	9%
Sudan	1	1	100 %	21	4	19%
Summary executions	62	26	42 %	1,056	498	47%
Terrorism	8	5	63 %	234	107	46 %
Torture	95	48	51 %	1,824	971	53%
Toxic waste	2	0	0%	36	21	58%
Trafficking	7	3	43 %	67	40	60 %
Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec	5	4	80%	20	11	55%
Violence against women	39	17	44 %	459	241	53 %
Water and Sanitation	5	2	40%	52	32	62 %

(*) mandate terminated; (**) mandate re-established in June 2012.

(+) These figures do not include communications on standard cases sent to Governments by the Working Group on arbitrary detention and the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances.

Please note: Totals are higher than the actual number of communications sent or replies received in the given period, as many communications are sent jointly by two or more mandate holders.

II. Communications sent and replies received

A. Communications sent between 1 June and 30 November 2014 and replies received between 1 August 2014 and 31January 2015

10. Communications are presented in chronological order. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and replies received may be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable.

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
02/06/2014 JAL	TJK 3/2014 **Tajikistan**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Allegations of torture and subsequent death of an inmate at Dushanbe's penal colony No. 1 in Tajikistan; allegations of subsequent acts of reprisal in the form of torture, trial and sentencing of fellow inmates for having cooperated with the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. According to the information received, on 20 September 2012, Mr. Sadriddin Toshev and Mr. Sunattulo Rizoev, along with several other prisoners, witnessed the torture and death of fellow inmate Mr. Hamza Ikromzoda. In early November 2012, 53 prisoners including Mr. Toshev and Mr. Rizoev were transferred from Dushanbe's penal colony No. 1 to Khujant prison No 2/3 in Sogd region. It is reported that upon arrival, Mr. Toshev and Mr. Rizoev, together with other prisoners, were beaten by Khujant prison guards. On 5 November 2012, Mr. Toshev was reportedly again beaten and tortured by officials at the Khujant prison, in an apparent reprisal for his meeting and cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on torture, during his first official visit to Tajikistan in May 2012. It is also reported that Mr. Toshev and Mr. Rizoev were tried in closed court proceedings and sentenced for disrupting the functioning of the penitentiary system and false denunciation.	27/08/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
03/06/2014 JUA	UZB 2/2014 **Uzbekistan**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged ongoing arbitrary detention of a human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Ganikhon Mamatkhonov, Regional Representative of the International Society for Protection of Human Rights, who has been imprisoned since 2009, was due to be released on 10 March 2014. However, on 29 March 2014, he was charged with disobeying prison authorities and sentenced to an additional two years, six months and six days in a penal colony. It is reported that Mr. Mamatkhonov had no access to legal representation during the proceedings. On 15 May 2014, the Court of Appeal reduced this sentence by three months. It is alleged that Mr. Mamatkhonov was denied access to a lawyer of his own choice at the hearing and sentenced in absentia. Concern is expressed at the apparent arbitrary nature of the extension of Mr. Mamatkhanov's sentence, and the fact that this may be related to his work promoting and protecting human rights, particularly the rights of farmers in the Fergana Valley.	12/08/2014
05/06/2014 JAL	CYP 3/2014 **Cyprus**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and reprisals against a human rights defender for cooperation with the United Nations Committee Against Torture (UNCAT). According to the information received, in April 2014, Mr. Doros Polykarpou, Executive Director of Action for Support, Equality and Antiracism (KISA), was informed of an arrest warrant pending against him in relation to a parking fine. In early May 2014, KISA had submitted an alternative report to UNCAT regarding conditions in Mennogeia Detention Centre. On 26 May 2014, Mr. Polykarpou received assurances that he could pay the fine by the end of May 2014. However, Mr. Polykarpou was temporarily detained on 29 May 2014 while visiting the Mennogeia Detention Centre. During his detention, he was handcuffed, denied access to drinking water, and denied the right to contact his lawyer. He was released later that day. Mr. Polykarpou was the subject of an earlier communication sent to Cyprus on 20 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. CYP 1/2011.	05/08/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
05/06/2014 JUA	PAK 9/2014 **Pakistan**	**Discrimination against women ; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged brutal murder of a 25-year-old woman by members of her own family in what they describe as a crime in the name of honour. According to the information received, on 27 May 2014, Ms. Farzana Praveen and Mr. X were on their way to the Lahore High Court to make a statement that Ms. Praveen had married Mr. X of her own free will, after her father filed a complaint of kidnapping against Mr. X. A short distance from the High Court gate, the couple was reportedly stopped by Ms. Praveen's father, her two brothers, three cousins, and approximately 20 other men and women. Ms. Praveen was beaten up until she fell down. One of her brothers then reportedly delivered several blows to her head with a brick, resulting in her death. Serious concern is expressed that the brutal killing of Ms. Praveen took place outside of the Lahore High Court allegedly without the intervention of police or other law enforcement officials and that, in general, gender-motivated killings of women, including killings in the name of honour, do not receive stringent punishment.	
10/06/2014 JAL	MEX 9/2014 **México**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Presuntos actos de intimidación y represalias contra un defensor de derechos humanos en el Estado de Tamaulipas. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Ramos Vazquez, Presidente del Comité de Derechos Humanos de Nuevo Laredo (CDHNL), se reunió con el Relator Especial de las Naciones Unidas sobre la tortura y otros tratos o penas cueles, inhumanos o degradantes, durante la visita del experto a México entre los días 21 de abril y 2 de mayo de 2014. Se informa que el 15 de mayo de 2014, más de un centenar de efectivos de la Marina rodearon la oficina de CDHNL y solicitaron folletos sobre derechos humanos. Además, se informa que dichos efectivos quisieron ingresar en la oficina, pero el Sr. Ramos Vázquez se negó a dar autorización. El Sr. Ramos Vázquez es beneficiario del Mecanismo Nacional para la Protección de Personas Defensoras y Periodistas.	05/09/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
11/06/2014 JUA	IRN 9/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged acts of reprisal in the form of ill-treatment of six human rights defenders and other detainees in Evin prison. According to the information received, on 17 April 2014, Messrs' Behrouzi, Ebrahimzadeh, Kabudvand, Matinpour, Ronaghi-Maleki and Soltani, along with other detainees, were beaten in Ward 350 of Evin prison by prison guards and transferred to solitary confinement. Mr. Soltani was returned to his cell on 19 April 2014. Messrs' Behrouzi, Ebrahimzadeh, Matinpour and Ronaghi-Maleki were returned to Ward 350 on 1 May 2014. Mr. Kabudvand was kept at the Evin prison clinic from 20 April until he was returned to his cell on 5 May 2014. Mr. Ebrahimzadeh was summoned to the Prosecutor's Office on 3 May 2014 and his current whereabouts are unknown. Grave concern is expressed that the ill-treatment of the detainees in Evin prison might constitute reprisals due to the engagement of some of them with the United Nations and its human rights mechanisms. Messrs' Behrouzi, Kabudvand, Matinpour, Ronaghi-Maleki and Soltani have been the subject of several previous communications, two of which were most recently sent on 11 September 2013, see A/HRC/26/74, case no. IRN 15/2013 and on 17 April 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. IRN 7/2014.	
12/06/2014 JUA	ISR 4/2014 **Israel**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of a Palestinian university student. According to the information received, on 17 November 2012, Mr. Ahmad Ishraq Rimawi, an 18-year-old university student at the time, was arrested at the 'Atara military checkpoint. He was allegedly interrogated on accusation of "participating in military activities" without the presence of his lawyer and has been detained pursuant to administrative detention orders since that day, without charges or a trial. His lawyer reportedly has not had access to information or evidence justifying his continued detention. Mr. Rimawi has been on hunger strike since 30 April 2014 to protest against the practice of administrative detention. He and other detainees on hunger strike have allegedly been subject to harsh treatment as a measure of punishment and his health has seriously deteriorated.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
13/06/2014 JUA	IDN 3/2014 **Indonesia**	**Discrimination against women ; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged gang rape of a woman accused of engaging in extramarital sex and subsequent threat of corporal punishment by caning. According to the information received, on 7 May, 2014, Ms. X, a 26-year-old woman from Kampung Lhok Bani, Kota Langsa, was gang raped by a group of eight vigilantes who accused her of engaging in extramarital sex. After the assault took place, the attackers took Ms. X to the Shariah police where it was determined that she should be caned as a form of punishment for allegedly engaging in extramarital sex. Serious concern is expressed regarding the physical and psychological integrity of Ms. X, and information indicating that she could, despite being a victim of gang rape, be subjected to corporal punishment through caning.	
16/06/2014 JUA	YEM 1/2014 **Yemen**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Allegations of incommunicado detention of a political prisoner for almost 33 years. According to the information received, Mr. Ahmed Ghanem Maarouf Al Masraba, a Yemeni national born in 1947 and a member of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, disappeared on 17 December 1981 after he surrendered himself to the authorities of North Yemen. As of 1984, Mr. Al Masraba was held in the Political Security prison of Sana'a and then transferred to a secret prison located in Belad Arrous in the south of Sana'a in 2003. His son was finally able to see him on 17 April 2014 at an unknown location in Sana'a. While the former director of the Political Security promised to release Mr. Al Masraba to Al Hudaydah psychiatric hospital, he has not been released and his whereabouts were at the time of writing unknown.	
17/06/2014 JUA	IRN 10/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent execution of four Kurdish men sentenced to death on charges of Moharebeh (enmity against God) and Ifsad filarz (corruption on earth). According to the information received, Messrs' Kamal Malaie, Jahangir Dehghani, Jamshed Dehghani and Hamed Ahmadi, belonging to the Kurdish minority of Sunni Muslim faith, were arrested in 2009 and reportedly subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment, and forced to confess to their involvement in the assassination of a senior Sunny cleric. They were also reportedly denied access to a lawyer before and during their trials. On 13 June 2014, the families of the four men were reportedly allowed to visit them in Ghezal Hesar prison for the last time before the execution of their sentences. On 16 June 2014, the families were again given a meeting with the four men, in what appears to be a final visit before their execution.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
18/06/2014 JUA	ERI 2/2014 **Eritrea**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Eritrea; Health; Torture;**	Alleged arrest and arbitrary detention of Eritrea's Ambassador to Nigeria. According to the information received, on 29 April 2014, security personnel in plain clothes arrested H.E. Mohamed Ali Omaro in Asmara and took him to an unknown location, where he is being detained incommunicado. He has been denied family visits and access to a lawyer and doctor despite his serious heart condition and urgent need for regular medication and medical care. It is reported that H.E. Omaro has not been formally charged and has not been brought before a judge. The reasons for his arrest and detention are unknown but it is believed that his detention is politically motivated.	
18/06/2014 JUA	OTH 8/2014 **Other**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged detention and ill-treatment of a human rights defender in connection with his legitimate human rights activities. According to the information received, on 11 April 2009, Mr. Andrey Rezanov was arrested and detained by the authorities of Moldova in Bender. In May 2010, Mr. Rezanov was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by the Bender court on charges related to drug dealing. On 21 January 2014, this sentence was amended and Mr. Rezanov was released because of good behaviour. Upon release, Mr. Rezanov was appointed Chair of Fair Justice, a non-governmental organization. On 4 April 2014, Mr. Rezanov's case was reconsidered by Grigoriopol court and he has since been detained in Glinnoe prison, with his original 15-year sentence reinstated. Reportedly, since the reinstatement of his detention in April 2014, Mr. Rezanov has denied access to water for four days. On 27 May 2014, a request for amnesty was denied by the competent authorities. Concern is expressed over the allegedly arbitrary detention of Mr. Rezanov and the reinstatement of his original sentence in light of his human rights work.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
18/06/2014 JUA	MDA 1/2014 **Republic of Moldova**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged detention and ill-treatment of a human rights defender in connection with his legitimate human rights activities. According to the information received, on 11 April 2009, Mr. Andrey Rezanov was arrested and detained by the authorities of Moldova in Bender. In May 2010, Mr. Rezanov was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by the Bender court on charges related to drug dealing. On 21 January 2014, this sentence was amended and Mr. Rezanov was released because of good behaviour. Upon release, Mr. Rezanov was appointed Chair of Fair Justice, a non-governmental organization. On 4 April 2014, Mr. Rezanov's case was reconsidered by Grigoriopol court and he has since been detained in Glinnoe prison, with his original 15-year sentence reinstated. Reportedly, since the reinstatement of his detention in April 2014, Mr. Rezanov has denied access to water for four days. On 27 May 2014, a request for amnesty was denied by the competent authorities. Concern is expressed over the allegedly arbitrary detention of Mr. Rezanov and the reinstatement of his original sentence in light of his human rights work.	18/08/2014 16/09/2014
19/06/2014 JAL	EGY 8/2014 **Egypt**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the raid of the Egyptian Centre for Economic and Social Rights (ECESR) and the assault and temporary arrest of ECESR staff. According to the information received, on 22 May 2014, between 12 and 1 p.m., the ECESR's office in Alexandria hosted a press conference which was followed by a short protest. Shortly after, police officers arrived and arrested 15 individuals including two staff members of ECESR – Mr. Mohammed Awwad and Mr. Mostafa Eissa. The police officers then raided the ECESR office and confiscated documents and equipment. The arrested individuals were reportedly released without charge in the evening of the same day. ECESR was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 24 December 2013, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. EGY 19/2013.	14/08/2014

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19/06/2014 JUA	MMR 4/2014 **Myanmar**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Minority issues; Myanmar;**	Concerns expressed in relation to the draft bill on Religious Conversion in Myanmar. According to the information received, the draft bill sets out a cumbersome application and approval process for conversion. Some provisions and requirements set forth are vague and subject to interpretation that may be discriminatory against the poor or religious and ethnic minorities. It could lead to arbitrary denial of the right to change or adopt a religion or belief. The draft law furthermore provides for disproportionate criminal sanctions on offenders. Reportedly, a number of civil society and human rights activists who oppose the proposed package of draft bills, including a proposed interfaith marriage bill and a religious conversion bill, have been threatened.	25/07/2014
19/06/2014 JUA	PNG 3/2014 **Papua New Guinea**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged threats and attacks on a family by the police following accusations of sorcery. According to the information received, the former Police Station Commander of the Kundiawa Police Station, who is performing at present the function of Provincial Police Commander, accused Mr. X and his family of performing sorcery that led to the death of his son. As a consequence, Mr. X and his family have been the subjects of a series of continuing attacks and threats by the said Police Commander and his police colleagues. Reportedly, no action has been taken by the authorities to register properly the complaints of Mr. X against the Commander and his police colleagues and, although a civil law suit is pending before the National Court of Justice at Kundiawa, no action has been taken to initiate a criminal investigation into these attacks.	
20/06/2014 JUA	HND 6/2014 **Honduras**	**Disappearances; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Presuntos actos de intimidación, represalias y agresiones contra integrantes del Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH). Según la información recibida, COFADEH habría sido objeto de varios tipos de vigilancia desde el mes de febrero de 2014, por vehículos estacionados frente a sus oficinas. Dicha vigilancia se habría incrementado entre abril y mayo, tras la presentación por parte de la organización de informes sobre la situación de derechos humanos en Honduras a parlamentarios españoles y en eventos en Canadá y Europa, incluida la cooperación con un mecanismo de derechos humanos de la Unión Europea. Además, el 5 de junio de 2014, una colaboradora de COFADEH habría sido secuestrada temporalmente y maltratada.	

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20/06/2014 JUA	ISR 5/2014 **Israel**	**Health; Torture;**	Alleged cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment by inter alia force-feeding of detainees on hunger strike in Israeli detention and obligation on doctors to act contrary to medical ethics. According to the information received, the draft amendment (preventing damages due to hunger strikes) to the Prisons Act, to be presented for the second and third reading in the Israeli Knesset on 23 June 2014, would permit a district court to allow for force-feeding and medical treatment of prisoners on hunger strike against their will. Furthermore, any doctor who refuses to carry out such a procedure will allegedly have to find a replacement physician, who would agree to perform the force-feeding. Persons on hunger strike who were force-fed have described the experience as being one of painful physical and emotional suffering, and a degrading and cruel treatment. Some of the individuals on hunger strike are detained in solitary confinement and harsh conditions: their hands and legs are cuffed to beds; they are prevented from moving or taking a bath; they are not allowed to see their doctors or lawyers, and their rooms are soiled.	
20/06/2014 JAL	NPL 1/2014 **Nepal**	**Indigenous peoples; Summary executions;**	Alleged violent conflicts in Dho village, Dolpo district, related to the collection of royalties for the harvesting of "Yarsagumba" (caterpillar fungus). According to the information received, on 3 June 2014, clashes erupted during a meeting between indigenous residents of Dho village who harvest Yarsagumba and officials of the Buffer Zone Management Committee, a State entity of the Shey Phoksundo National Park. The Buffer Zone Management Committee was accompanied by members of the Armed Police Force and the Nepal Police, who intervened in the clash. Reportedly, the incident resulted in the death of two people and injury of some 50 others.	02/09/2014

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20/06/2014 JAL	RUS 5/2014 **Russian Federation**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged negative consequences of the enforcement of, and amendments to, the Law on Non-commercial Organizations which Carry Functions of Foreign Agents (the "Law"). According to the information received, the human rights organizations ADC Memorial, HRC Memorial, Planet of Hopes and Union of Don Women have been either requested to register as "foreign agents" or been the subject of inspections under the mentioned Law, which considers engagement with the United Nations human right mechanisms as a "political activity" and stigmatizes organizations for receiving funding from abroad. Furthermore, recent amendments to the Law have been reported, which would imply the automatic registration of organizations by the Ministry of Justice without going through the courts. The draft Law was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 11 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. RUS 5/2012.	25/08/2014
23/06/2014 JUA	TJK 4/2014 **Tajikistan**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arrest, detention and enforced disappearance of a doctoral student and journalist. According to the information received, on 16 June 2014, Mr. Alexander Sodiqov was arrested in Khorog, Tajikistan. It is reported that on the day of his arrest, police officers searched his home in Dushanbe and confiscated his IT equipment without presenting a warrant. Reportedly, Mr. Sodiqov has been accused by Tajikistan's State Committee for National Security of spying and carrying out subversive activities, despite evidence suggesting that the relevant meetings and conduct of Mr. Sodiqov all pertained to his academic research. Mr. Sodiqov's fate and whereabouts remain unknown. His family has not had access to a lawyer. Serious concerns are expressed about the physical and mental integrity of Mr. Sodiqov and that his arrest, incommunicado detention and enforced disappearance may be due to his human rights work and legitimate and peaceful exercise of his rights to freedom of expression, opinion and association.	21/07/2014

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24/06/2014 JUA	USA 9/2014 **United States of America**	**Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Water and Sanitation;**	Allegations of unjustified disconnections of water services in Detroit. According to the information received, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department has been disconnecting water services from households who have not paid bills for two months, and has accelerated its pace from early-June by disconnecting 3,000 customers per week. As a result, some 30,000 households are expected to be disconnected from water services over the next few months. Because of a high poverty and unemployment rate, the increased costs of water and sanitation make them are unaffordable for a significant portion of the population. Voluntary funds have too little funding to support all households who cannot pay their water bills.	17/10/2014
25/06/2014 UA	BHS 1/2014 **Bahamas**	**Torture;**	Alleged imminent deportation and risk of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. According to the information received, Mr. X is at imminent risk of deportation from the Bahamas to Cuba despite well-founded fears that repatriating Mr. X may expose him to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or capital punishment, amounting to a violation of the principle of non-refoulement.	

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26/06/2014 JUA	EGY 9/2014 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Discrimination against women ; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the confirmation of death sentences against 220 individuals in Egypt, following unfair and politically motivated trials. According to the information received, on 24 March 2014, a Court in Minya sentenced 529 people to death on charges related to an attack in August 2013 on a police station in Matay, in protest of the violent dispersal of supporters of former President Mohamed Morsi. The sentences were pronounced following legal proceedings reportedly marred with irregularities. On 28 April 2014, another group of 683 individuals were provisionally sentenced to death by the same Court in connection to an attack on a police station in al-Adwa, following a similar trial purportedly similarly procedurally flawed. Also on 28 April 2014, the Court confirmed 37 of the 529 provisional death sentences imposed on 24 March 2014. On 21 June 2014, the Court upheld 183 of the 683 provisional death sentences imposed on 28 April 2014. The defendants are all allegedly supporters of former president Mohamed Morsi.	04/07/2014
26/06/2014 AL	NGA 3/2014 **Nigeria**	**Freedom of expression;**	Allegations of restrictions on the circulation of newspapers and attacks against journalists and media outlets in Nigeria. According to the information received, between 6 and 8 June 2014, federal troops across Nigeria reportedly seized and destroyed newspaper deliveries at airports, commandeered newspaper vehicles along highways, seized control of distribution points in several cities and confiscated newspapers from vendors. Copies of at least four leading newspapers, Punch, Leadership, Vanguard and The Nation, were destroyed. The attacks reportedly followed the publication of reports on the involvement of the military in corruption and support to terrorism. Reportedly, journalists and news outlets have been targeted by both State agents and Boko Haram, an extremist sect, during the last months.	

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26/06/2014 JUA	LKA 6/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Summary executions;**	Alleged systematic attacks and violence against members of religious minorities. According to the information received, on 15 June 2014, a protest rally instigated by Bodu Bala Sena, an extremist Buddhist group, turned violent as its supporters moved in procession through Muslim neighbourhoods, allegedly chanting anti-Muslim and racial slogans. Muslim-owned homes, shops and mosques were reportedly attacked and some set ablaze by mobs carrying poles and other weapons. Despite a curfew and deployment of police, violence apparently continued into the night as Muslim homes and properties were targeted in nearby Beruwala, Welipenna, and Dharga. Reportedly, four people were killed and about 80 others injured. The latest incident was not an isolated one; during the last two years there have been documented reports of more than 350 incidents of violent attacks on Muslims and more than 150 incidents of violent attacks against Christians. Serious concern is raised at the risk of eruption of further violence against religious minorities.	02/10/2014
27/06/2014 JUA	VEN 5/2014 **Venezuela**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Presunta criminalización y detención de un activista de derechos humanos que trabajo contra la discriminación y por los derechos de las personas LGBTI. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 2 de mayo de 2014, el Sr. Rosmit Mantilla fue detenido arbitrariamente durante un allanamiento irregular de su casa. El 6 de mayo de 2014, fue acusado de instigación pública e intimidación pública, obstaculización de vías, incendio de edificios públicos y privados, daños violentos y asociación para delinquir. Se expresa grave preocupación por la integridad física y psicológica del Sr. Rosmit Mantilla y además por la criminalización de sus actividades en defensa y promoción de los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales.	

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30/06/2014 JUA	OMN 1/2014 **Oman**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arrest and detention of three human rights defenders. According to the information received, Mr. Ibrahim Abdullah Juma Al Balushi, Mr. Nasser Soulayman Al-Yahyai and Mr. Talal Mohammed Ahmed Al-Mamari have advocated for the release of the Parliamentarian Dr. Talib Al-Mamri since his arrest in August 2013. They have also expressed support to him on social media. Furthermore, they have provided information about the case of Mr. Al-Mamari and other detainees to human rights organisations. On 6 and 7 May 2014, Mr. Al Balushi, Mr. Al-Yahai and Mr. Al-Mamari were arrested and are currently detained at the special section of the Internal Security headquarters in Muscat. To date, no charges have been brought against them. Furthermore, they have not been allowed access to a lawyer or their families while in detention. Grave concern is expressed that they might have been arrested and detained due to their cooperation with human rights organisations.	
01/07/2014 JAL	IND 4/2014 **India**	**Discrimination against women ; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women; Water and Sanitation;**	Alleged abduction, gang-rape, and murder of two teenage girls and failure of the authorities to effectively respond after their abductions were reported. According to the information received, on the night of 27 May 2014, Ms. X and Ms. Y, both minors, were abducted as they walked to a field to relieve themselves because they had no access to sanitation at home. After being made aware of this incident, the girls' fathers reportedly went to the police station in the village to report their daughters as missing. However, the local police officers insulted them and refused to help, reportedly because the two young women belonged to a lower caste. The girls were later found dead, hanging from a tree in a mango orchard. It is reported that they had been gang-raped before they were killed.	

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01/07/2014 JAL	THA 5/2014 **Thailand**	**Environment; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of attacks and threats against villagers of Nanongbong, Loei Province, and environmental activists campaigning against the environmental and health impacts of gold mines in their communities. According to the information received, on 15 May 2014, a group of approximately 300 unidentified men, led by a Lieutenant General of the Royal Thai Army, armed with knives, sticks and guns, allegedly entered Nanongbong village in Loei Province. The villagers of Nanongbong belong to the Khon Rak Ban Keod Group and have been actively campaigning against a gold mining company in their district, which is owned by Tungkum Limited (TKL) since 2004. Approximately forty villagers were reportedly attacked and held against their will by the armed men. They were blindfolded, handcuffed and forced to lay face-down on the ground, and many of them were beaten. The villagers and environmental activists were held until the armed men had managed to transfer minerals out of the mine. On 9 June 2014, soldiers were deployed to the area to protect the villagers of Wangsaphung District and the mining company and to create a climate of reconciliation.	09/09/2014
01/07/2014 UA	THA 7/2014 **Thailand**	**Torture;**	Allegations of imminent deportation of over 430 persons claiming to be Turks, currently held in various immigration detention centres and facilities of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in Thailand. According to the information received, a group of over 430 persons are at imminent risk of deportation from Thailand to China. Starting the first day of their detention, these individuals declared themselves to be Turks, on their way to Turkey. Despite the reported willingness of the Republic of Turkey to receive them in Turkey, these women, children and men have since remained in custody in Thailand. It is feared that they are at risk of deportation to China, where they reportedly could be subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	16/07/2014

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02/07/2014 JAL	BGD 3/2014 **Bangladesh**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged undue restrictions of the right to freedom of association contained in the latest version of the draft Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulation Act 2014. According to the information received, on 2 June 2014, the Government of Bangladesh approved the draft Act during a regular meeting of the Cabinet. The Parliamentary standing committee is expected to review the draft Act soon. The draft Act contains a number of problematic provisions which unduly restrict the right to freedom of association in relation to, inter alia; compulsory registration with the NGO Affairs Bureau; renewal of registration every ten years; project approval by the NGO Affairs Bureau; authority of inspection, monitoring and assessment by the NGO Affairs Bureau; and appeal of decisions made to the Prime Minister's Office. An earlier version of the draft Act was the subject of a previous communication sent on 23 October 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. BGD 7/2012.	08/07/2014
02/07/2014 JUA	EGY 10/2014 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Discrimination against women ; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and ill-treatment of 24 human rights defenders, including several women human rights defenders, following a demonstration against Law 107. According to the information received, on 21 June 2014, over 30 protesters were arrested in Cairo. On 22 June 2012, 24 protesters were charged with inter alia "sabotaging public properties" and "taking part in showing off force with the objective of terrorizing the public." The first hearing of the 24 arrested protestors, including Ms. Yara Sallam, member of the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR) and Ms. Sanaa Seif (member of the "No to Military Trials for Civilians" campaign) took place on 29 June 2014 and the next hearing has been scheduled for 13 September 2014. Grave concern is expressed at the alleged ill-treatment in custody of women human rights defenders protesting Law 107. Four previous communications have been sent on Law 107; on 12 February 2013, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. EGY 4/2013; on 17 April 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. EGY 6/2013; on 24 December 2013, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. EGY 19/2013; and on 19 June 2014, see above case no. EGY 8/2014.	28/11/2014

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03/07/2014 AL	KHM 4/2014 **Cambodia**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged weakening of the independence of the judiciary in three draft laws on judicial reform. According to the information received, on 12 June 2014, the Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia reportedly passed, in quick succession and after a secretive drafting process, three draft laws on judicial reform that would purportedly put the Minister of Justice at the centre of all key decision-making processes of the judiciary and the Supreme Council of the Magistracy. The draft laws were reportedly subsequently forwarded to the Cambodian Constitutional Council for an analysis of their constitutionality. Concern is expressed that the three draft laws could undermine the principle of separation of powers and violates the fundamental principles of judicial independence, established in international human rights instruments ratified by Cambodia and enshrined in articles 51 and 128 of its Constitution.	
03/07/2014 JUA	IRN 11/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Discrimination against women ; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Violence against women;**	Alleged risk of imminent execution of a young woman, after being sentenced to death under "qesas" ("retribution-in-kind") for killing her husband in 2010. According to the information received, Branch 17 of the Criminal Court in Ahvaz convicted Ms. Razieh Ebrahimi for murder in 2010 and sentenced her to death. Her execution was reportedly due to be implemented several months ago, but was halted after she told the authorities that she had committed the crime when she was 17 years old. A subsequent appeal by the legal counsel of Ms. Ebrahimi to the Supreme Court of Iran, on the grounds that she was a minor at the time of the crime and did not understand the consequences of her actions, was unsuccessful. Ms. Ebrahimi had been forced to marry at the age of 14 and allegedly "snapped" and killed her husband after suffering years of abuse, both physically and psychologically, by him.	30/09/2014
03/07/2014 JAL	NPL 2/2014 **Nepal**	**Disappearances; Summary executions; Torture; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec; Violence against women;**	Alleged incompatibility of the recently adopted Nepal Act on the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons, Truth and Reconciliation, 2071 (2014), with international obligations. According to the information received, the Act, adopted on 25 April 2014, is incompatible with international obligations in the areas of 1) the competence of the Commission to recommend amnesties for perpetrators, including for gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, 2) the competence of the Commission to initiate reconciliation processes in the absence of a request by the victim or the offender, and 3) the selection procedures for Commission members.	12/12/2014

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03/07/2014 JAL	ZMB 2/2014 **Zambia**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged imminent de-registration of two international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Zambia, based on the recent implementation of a law regulating NGOs. According to the information received, Dan Church Aid and Norwegian Church Aid, whose work focuses primarily on long-term development cooperation, risk to be de-registered if they fail to apply for registration within 30 days to the Registrar as regulated by NGO Act No. 16 of 2009. The reported re-registration requirement established by the Act appears to put Dan Church Aid and Norwegian Church Aid at risk of arbitrary termination or suspension of their activities, which are the most severe types of restrictions on freedom of association. These restrictions are only allowed when there is a pressing social need for the interference and must be necessary and proportionate to the pursuance of legitimate aims in order to ensure the protection of International Human Rights. The reported implementation of the Act was the subject of a previous communication sent on 21 October 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. ZMB 2/2013.	22/09/2014
04/07/2014 JUA	COG 1/2014 **Congo (Republic of the)**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Summary executions;**	Allégations de disparitions forcées en République centrafricaine. Selon les informations reçues, 11 personnes de République centrafricaine auraient été arrêtées en République Centrafricaine par des troupes de maintien de la paix de l'Union Africaine, qui appartiendraient à un contingent fourni par la République du Congo agissant dans le cadre de la Mission Internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique (MISCA). Selon les informations reçues, les troupes chargées du maintien de la paix auraient arrêté 11 personnes après que des membres de la milice anti-balaka auraient tué un soldat congolais de la MISCA et blessé quatre autres. Il est également allégué que certains des individus détenus auraient été tués. Depuis leurs arrestations, il n'y aurait plus aucune nouvelle concernant ces individus, bien que des personnes associées aux victimes aient demandé des renseignements sur leur sort à la base de la MISCA et dans les postes de police de la région.	

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07/07/2014 JUA	JOR 1/2014 **Jordan**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Terrorism;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of a Palestinian activist. According to the information received, on 5 May 2014, late in the evening, Mr. Amer Jamil Jubran, a Palestinian activist and co-founder of the New England Committee to Defend Palestine, was arrested at his house by at least 20 agents of the Jordanian General Intelligence Directorate (GID). The GID agents took him to an unknown location and held him incommunicado for almost two months, until 27 June 2014. Mr. Jubran is currently detained in the GID Headquarters located in Amman without charges and has not been brought before a judge. He has had no access to a lawyer. It is feared that Mr. Jubran may have been arrested due to his political activities critical of Israel and the United States of America, and may be prosecuted for terrorism under the recently amended anti-terrorism law of 2006 (No. 55) and face a severe sentence if convicted.	
07/07/2014 JAL	LKA 7/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged beating and continued harassment of a woman of Tamil origin after she reported that two military officers raped her in June 2010. According to the information received, investigations and court proceedings have continued for the past four years, and Ms. X has been relocated with the support of a women's organization. It is reported that a man who moved into Ms. X new area of residence repeatedly harassed her and her family, and on 22 March 2014, severely beat her. Ms. X. allegedly complained to the police many times, but they have not investigated further. It is also reported that Ms. X was falsely accused of, and arrested by the police for selling alcohol without a licence two days before the Jaffna Court was scheduled to take up her rape case. Subsequently, during the court proceedings, the lawyer representing the military officers cross examined Ms. X on the events to try to prove that her testimony was inconsistent. Ms. X was the subject of a previous communication sent on 14 December 2011, see A/HRC/20/30, case No. LKA 10/2011.	18/08/2014 26/11/2014

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07/07/2014 JAL	USA 10/2014 **United States of America**	**Migrants; Sale of children; Trafficking; Violence against women;**	Alleged detention and deportation of unaccompanied migrant children arriving at the southwest border of the United States of America. According to the information received, since October 2013, immigration officials have apprehended tens of thousands of unaccompanied migrant children arriving at the southwest border of the United States of America, and detained them in improvised detention centres where they are held in inhumane conditions and do not receive special protection measures such as psychological or age-appropriate care. Many of the unaccompanied children are unable to access the refugee status determining procedures. Despite a sharp increase in the number of children claiming that they fear returning to their countries of origin, there have been reports of massive deportations.	25/11/2014
08/07/2014 JUA	AUS 2/2014 **Australia**	**Migrants; Torture;**	Alleged incommunicado detention and imminent deportation of two groups of Sri Lankan asylum seekers and migrants, including a significant number of Tamils, to Sri Lanka, by the Australian government. According to the information received, between 26 and 28 June 2014, two boats carrying 153 and 50 Sri Lankan asylum seekers and migrants respectively, including a significant number of Tamils, were travelling to Christmas Island, Australia, where the people on board intended to claim protection. It is alleged that these asylum seekers and migrants were intercepted at sea by Australian officials and are being held incommunicado with a view to transferring them to the custody of Sri Lankan officials. The asylum seekers and migrants have allegedly been subjected to a dramatically abbreviated 'screening' process conducted on the high seas without any legal assistance. On 7 July 2014, the Minister of Immigration confirmed the decision to hand 41 asylum-seekers and migrants back to Sri Lankan authorities during a transfer at sea.	10/07/2014

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08/07/2014 JUA	BHR 8/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary detention and torture of a Bahraini national and imposition of the death sentence based on a confession reportedly obtained by means of torture. According to the information received, on 19 February 2013, Mr. Maher al-Khabbaz, a Bahraini national born in 1985, was arrested by security officers at the Golden Tulip Hotel in Manama without a warrant. He was held incommunicado at the Roundabout 17 police station in Hamad Town for approximately one week, during which he was tortured and forced to sign a false confession admitting to the killing of a police officer. Mr. al-Khabbaz was held incommunicado in Dry Dock detention centre for another couple of weeks and allowed to contact his family only approximately one month after his arrest. On 19 February 2014, he was convicted and sentenced to death by the court based on his confession as well as on the alleged forced confessions of others, and other secret evidence. Mr. al-Khabbaz is currently detained in Jaw prison, awaiting the review of this case in appeal.	29/08/2014
08/07/2014 JUA	OTH 9/2014 **Other**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Summary executions;**	Allégations de disparitions forcées en République centrafricaine. Selon les informations reçues, 11 personnes de République centrafricaine auraient été arrêtées en République Centrafricaine par des troupes de maintien de la paix de l'Union Africaine, qui appartiendraient à un contingent fourni par la République du Congo agissant dans le cadre de la Mission Internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique (MISCA). Selon les informations reçues, les troupes chargées du maintien de la paix auraient arrêté 11 personnes après que des membres de la milice anti-balaka auraient tué un soldat congolais de la MISCA et blessé quatre autres. Il est également allégué que certains des individus détenus auraient été tués. Depuis leurs arrestations, il n'y aurait plus aucune nouvelle concernant ces individus, bien que des personnes associées aux victimes aient demandé des renseignements sur leur sort à la base de la MISCA et dans les postes de police de la région.	

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08/07/2014 JAL	MDA 2/2014 **Republic of Moldova**	**Migrants; Racism;**	Allegations of disproportionate punishment of four Israeli medical students based on their nationality, and subsequent biased public statements against foreign students made by a high-ranking official of the Bureau on Migration and Asylum. According to the information received, on 3 May 2014, a group of allegedly drunk Moldovans provoked four Israeli nationals residing in Moldova as students - Messrs. Matani Muhammad, Abu Ahmad Jihad, Dallashi Abd Alkader and Dallasheh Hamzeh - with ethnically tainted statements outside of a restaurant in Chisinau. The provocation led to a fight, following which the Israelis' were each given a 400 MDL fine (approximately 29 USD), expulsion orders and a five-year residence ban for constituting threats to the State, thereby effectively terminating their medical studies. Additionally, on 30 May 2014, following another fight in a nightclub between foreign students and Moldovans, a high-ranking official of the Bureau on Migration and Asylum reportedly made public statements biased against foreign students.	15/09/2014
09/07/2014 JUA	YEM 2/2014 **Yemen**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Alleged incommunicado detention of a citizen of the United States of America. According to the information received, on 26 January 2010, Mr. Sharif Mobley, a U.S. citizen, was shot in his leg and seized by armed men in Sana'a. He was taken to the Police Hospital in Sana'a where he was held incommunicado for a period of 21 to 25 days and interrogated by U.S. agents about his possible contact with a senior Al-Qaeda leader. He was then held incommunicado in the Political Security prison and the Jumhori Hospital for another three to four weeks. On 7 March 2010, Mr. Mobley allegedly attempted to escape from the Jumhori hospital and killed a security guard in the process. He was subsequently transferred to the Central Prison in Sana'a around September 2010 and charged with attempted murder. Mr. Mobley was last seen by his lawyers at the Central Prison on 27 February 2014, after which his whereabouts have become unknown.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
10/07/2014 JAL	LBY 2/2014 **Libya**	**Discrimination against women ; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;**	Alleged killing of a human rights defender by unknown assailants in Benghazi, Libya. According to the information received, on 25 June 2014, Ms. Salwa Bugaighis, co-founder of the Libyan Women's Platform for Peace and vice-chair of the Preparatory Commission for the National Dialogue, was shot dead by unknown assailants in her home in Benghazi. Her husband, Mr. Issam Bugaighis, who is a member of the Benghazi municipal council, has been reported missing since the attack. The assassination of Ms. Bugaighis came on the day of the country's parliamentary elections in a climate of increased violence targeted at human defenders and political figures in Libya.	
10/07/2014 JAL	SDN 4/2014 **Sudan**	**Discrimination against women ; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Sudan; Violence against women;**	Alleged arbitrary closure of a human rights organization promoting women's rights and gender equality. According to the information received, on 24 June 2014, the Salmmah Women's Resource Centre, a human rights association promoting women's rights and gender equality registered with the Ministry of Justice, was closed down by the authorities. It is reported that this measure was taken a few weeks after the organization promoted women's rights and gender equality in various fora.	26/08/2014
10/07/2014 JUA	USA 11/2014 **United States of America**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Alleged incommunicado detention of a citizen of the United States of America. According to the information received, on 26 January 2010, Mr. Sharif Mobley, a U.S. citizen, was shot in his leg and seized by armed men in Sana'a. He was taken to the Police Hospital in Sana'a where he was held incommunicado for 21 to 25 days and interrogated by U.S. agents about his possible contact with a senior Al-Qaeda leader. He was then held incommunicado in the Political Security prison and the Jumhori Hospital for another three to four weeks. On 7 March 2010, Mr. Mobley allegedly attempted to escape from the Jumhori hospital and killed a security guard in the process. He was transferred to the Central Prison in Sana'a around September 2010 and has been charged with attempted murder. Mr. Mobley was last seen by his lawyers at the Central Prison on 27 February 2014, after which his whereabouts have become unknown.	07/01/2015

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11/07/2014 JAL	BHR 9/2014 **Bahrain**	**Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Alleged destruction of the Pearl Roundabout monument and related imagery by Government security forces, as well as restricted public access to the site. According to the information received, on 18 March 2011, Government security forces destroyed the Pearl Roundabout monument, which is considered by Bahraini citizens as a symbol of the pro-democratic movement. It is alleged that related imagery, such as the 500 fils coin featuring the image of the Pearl Roundabout, postcards in tourists' shops, and pictures on official Government websites were removed or taken out of circulation in an effort to erase all memory of the Pearl Roundabout monument. It is further reported that public access to the site is blocked and guarded by the army with signs that the taking of pictures is prohibited. An earlier communication on the same issue was sent on 17 February 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. BHR 1/2011.	
11/07/2014 JUA	ETH 6/2014 **Ethiopia**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, inhumane treatment, denial of urgent medical treatment and infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, Mr. Ali Adorus, a British national, was arrested on 25 January 2013 and taken into police custody in Maekelwai, Ethiopia. He was allegedly tortured and coerced to sign a confession written in a language that he did not understand. He was denied full access to a lawyer until May 2013, when the police investigation was completed. In October 2013, the prosecution opened their case against Mr. Adorus before the Lideta Higher Court in Addis Ababa. He is reportedly being prosecuted under terrorism charges carrying capital punishment under Ethiopian law. Mr. Adorus was allegedly denied medical treatment needed pursuant to his history of cancer resulting in deteriorating health conditions.	11/11/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
11/07/2014 JUA	MRT 1/2014 **Mauritanie**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;**	Allégations de menaces de mort contre une défenseure des droits de l'homme renommée. Selon les informations reçues, Mme Aminetou Mint El Moctar, défenseure des droits de l'homme renommée et présidente de l'Association des femmes chefs de famille, fait l'objet de menaces de mort depuis qu'elle a dénoncé des actes de persécutions et de harcèlement commis par des groupes islamistes radicaux contre les personnes accusées d'apostasie. Il est rapporté que les autorités étatiques n'ont mis en place aucune mesure de protection pour assurer la sécurité de Mme Mint El Moctar.	
11/07/2014 JUA	PAN 1/2014 **Panama**	**Health; Torture;**	Presuntos actos de tratos crueles, inhumanos y degradantes, y falta de tratamiento médico adecuado. Según la información recibida, el 26 de julio de 2012, directivos de la casa de valores "Financial Pacific" interpusieron una querella por delitos financieros contra una ex empleada, la Sra. Mayte Pellegrini. El día 10 de julio de 2013, la Sra. Pellegrini habría sido trasladada a una celda de máxima seguridad, permaneciendo incomunicada y sin derecho de salir al patio por 30 días, sin que se conozcan las causas que justifiquen la necesidad y proporción de estas medidas. Se alega que desde septiembre de 2013, la Sra. Pellegrini habría solicitado recibir atención médica. Según la información recibida, únicamente en Febrero de 2014 la Sra. Pellegrini habría sido llevada al Instituto de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses para realizar los análisis correspondientes. Sin embargo, se alega que dichos análisis no pudieron realizarse debido a la falta de medicamentos apropiados.	28/10/2014 14/11/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
14/07/2014 JUA	IRN 13/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees of 33 Kurdish men; and allegations of inhumane treatment and denial of urgent medical treatment in detention. According to the information received, between 2009 and 2010, 33 Kurdish men, including one minor, were arrested by Iranian officials in Kurdistan. They were convicted of several national security offenses. Four of them, Messrs. Hamed Ahmadi, Jameshed Dehghani, Jahangir Dehghani and Komal Molaye, were reportedly sentenced to death following a summary trial without the presence of a lawyer and subjected to both physical and psychological torture while in detention. The Supreme Court upheld their death sentences in September 2013 as well as those of four others of the group of 33 Kurdish men - Seyed Jamal Mousavi, Abdorahman Sangani, Sedigh Mohammadi and Seyed Hadi Hosseini. The other 25 men remain on death row pending review by the Supreme Court. Messrs. Hamed Ahmadi, Jameshed Dehghani, Jahangir Dehghani and Komal Molaye were the subject of a previous communication sent on 17 June 2014, A/HRC/28/85, case no. IRN 10/2014.	
14/07/2014 JUA	ISR 6/2014 **Israel**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of three Palestinian activists. According to the information received, on 6 March 2014, Ms. Shireen Issawi, a Palestinian lawyer, was arrested at her house by Israeli authorities. She has since been held in solitary confinement in Al Maskubieh Complex of Jerusalem and in Hasharon prison, and is subjected to harassment, ill-treatment and long and severe questioning by the authorities. On 13 March 2014, Mr. Medhat Tarek Issawi, her brother, was also arrested by the Israeli authorities. He is currently detained in Ashkelon prison and does not have access to a lawyer. On 23 June 2014, Mr. Samer Issawi, their brother and a member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was arrested at his home by the Israeli authorities and is currently detained in Gilboa prison. His arrest reportedly occurred in the context of massive detention operations by the Israeli authorities, following the kidnapping of three Israeli teenagers on 12 June 2014.	

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15/07/2014 JUA	IRN 12/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and ill-treatment of, and denial and inadequate provision of medical care to, individuals for their involvement in human rights activities; alleged acts of reprisals against individuals for cooperating with the United Nations Human Rights Council. According to the information received, a number of human rights and labour rights activists, and trade unionists were subjected to acts of reprisals, judicial harassment, arbitrary detention, and ill-treatment while in detention, as well as denial of medical care for their involvement in human rights activities. Mr. Hadi Esmaeilzadeh was convicted of "assembly and collusion with intent to commit anti-security crimes" and of "spreading propaganda against the State" for his involvement with the Defenders of Human Rights Centre (DHRC), a non-governmental organization, and allegedly sending monthly DHRC reports to human rights organizations and the United Nations Human Rights Council; Messrs. Reza Shahabi Zakaria, Shahrokh Zamani, Mohammad Jarrahi and Mohammad Molanaei have been denied urgent medical care; and Mr. Saeed Shirzad has been denied access to a lawyer and has been barred from having contacts with his family since his arrest on 2 June 2014.	07/01/2015
15/07/2014 JAL	OTH 6/2014 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Migrants; Slavery; Trafficking;**	Alleged trafficking of migrant workers for the purpose of labour exploitation and debt bondage by Vita Food Factory, a Thai business enterprise. According to the information received, Vita Food Factory has confiscated migrant workers identification documents and work permits, and placed them into debt bondage with the involvement of labour brokers. It is also reported that migrant workers employed by Vita Food Company have been made to pay very high documentation and brokers fees respectively to the company and labour brokers who deceived them by using false job advertisements. The company allegedly continues to be in violation of Thai labour laws with regards to minimum wages, working hours, entitlement to paid sick leave and conditions of work. This same issue was the subject of a previous communication sent to the Government of Thailand on 7 April 2014, see a/HRC/27/72, case no. THA 2/2014.	

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15/07/2014 JAL	OTH 7/2014 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Migrants; Slavery; Trafficking;**	Alleged trafficking of migrant workers for the purpose of labour exploitation and debt bondage by Natural Fruit Company Ltd.; alleged civil and criminal charges brought by Natural Fruit Company Ltd. against a human rights defender. According to the information received, Natural Fruit Company Ltd. has confiscated migrant workers' identification documents and work permits and placed them into debt bondage. The company allegedly continues to be in violation of Thai labour laws with regards to minimum wages, working hours, entitlement to paid sick leave and conditions of work. In addition, Mr. Andy Hall, a human rights defender and lead-researcher in Thailand for Finnwatch, a Finnish non-governmental organization focusing on corporate responsibility, has faced a series of civil and criminal charges brought by Natural Fruit Company Ltd. after publication of the Finnwatch report "Cheap has a high price: Responsibility problems relating to international private label products and food production in Thailand." Natural Fruit Company Ltd. was one of the companies investigated for this report. Mr. Hall was the subject of an earlier communication sent to the Government of Thailand on 26 April 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. THA 4/2013. A second communication was sent to Vita Food Factory, another Thai business enterprise, which faces similar allegations of human rights abuses, on 15 July 2014, see above, case no. OTH 6/2014. Natural Fruit Company Ltd. and Vita Food Factory were the subjects of a previous communication sent to the Government of Thailand on 7 April 2014, see a/HRC/27/72, case no. THA 2/2014.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
16/07/2014 JUA	CHN 7/2014 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Allegations of arrest, detention and harassment of human rights lawyers and activists surrounding the 25th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square protests. According to the information received, between 20 March 2014 and 21 June 2014, Messrs. Jiang Tianyong, Tang Jitian, Zhang Junjie, Wang Chen, Tang Jingling, Wang Qingying, Yuan Xinting, Liu Shihui, Ding Jiaxi, Zhao Changqing and Li Sihua were arrested, detained and some of them were convicted of various offences in Zhengzhou province, Heilongjiang province, Jiangxi province, Shanghai and Beijing. Grave concern is expressed at the violent and repressive measures taken against these individuals while carrying out their peaceful work promoting democracy, combatting corruption, organizing commemorations of the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests and providing legal representation to victims of human rights violations. The human rights defenders mentioned in this communication were the subject of previous communications dated 7 November 2008, see A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, para. 586-591; 10 June 2009, see A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, para. 345-352; 27 April 2010, see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para. 388-392, and 428-465; 7 December 2010, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. CHN 29/2010; 3 March 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. CHN 5/2011; 15 May 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. CHN 4/2012; and 9 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. CHN 8/2013.	20/08/2014
16/07/2014 JAL	HUN 1/2014 **Hungary**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged lack of a proper legal basis for audits conducted by the Hungarian Government Control Office of civil society organizations working on human rights issues connected to the European Economic Area (EEA) and Norwegian Financial Mechanism. According to the information received, on 9 May 2014, Norway decided to suspend disbursements of the State Fund to Hungary under the EEA and Norway Grants scheme. Since that date, the Autonomia Foundation, DemNet and Okotars Foundation, organizations connected to the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, have been subjected to audits by the Government Control Office, allegedly without any legal basis. Concern is expressed that such audits are being used to obstruct and stigmatise the work of civil society organizations, which, if confirmed, would contribute to shrinking the space in which civil society and human rights organizations currently operate in Hungary.	15/09/2014

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17/07/2014 JAL	BRA 5/2014 **Brazil**	**Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment due to the overall situation of detention and, in particular, the overcrowding of holding cells in police stations in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. According to the information received, most of the holding cells in police stations in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul are in poor condition and heavily overcrowded, hampering access to adequate health care for persons in detention and creating security risks for both inmates and pol.ce officers. It is reported that none of the 28 police stations are adequately equipped to hold people in custody, even for short periods of time. Besides the issue of overcrowding, the holding cells generally lack adequate sanitation, ventilation and light, leading to a level of hygiene that is generally extremely poor. Furthermore, access to medical care is extremely limited.	19/09/2014 11/11/2014
17/07/2014 JUA	MAR 3/2014 **Maroc**	**Arbitrary detention; Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Condamnation alléguée d'un bloggeur et rappeur à quatre mois de détention, en raison de l'exercice de sa liberté d'expression artistique et de son implication dans le mouvement pro-démocratique au Maroc. Selon les informations reçues, M. Mouad Belghouate, bloggeur et rappeur renommé critiquant ouvertement la corruption au Maroc et dénonçant les brutalités policières, a été condamné à quatre mois de détention le 1er juillet 2014. Ceci est la troisième condamnation de M. Belghouate à une peine de prison depuis 2011, en vertu de procédures judiciaires qui ne seraient pas respectueuses du droit à un procès équitable. Des préoccupations sont exprimées relatives au fait que les condamnations dont a fait l'objet M. Belghouate seraient liées à l'exercice de son droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression y compris sous une forme artistique et de son droit de participer à la vie culturelle, et à son travail pacifique œuvrant pour les droits de l'homme au Maroc.	06/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
17/07/2014 JUA	MEX 10/2014 **México**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Presunta detención y actos de tortura e intimidación de dos defensores de derechos humanos trabajando en el contexto de mega-proyectos en México. Según la información recibida, los Sres. Mario Marcelino Ruiz Mendoza, indígena Tseltal y miembro de Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz, AC (SERAPAZ), y Marco Antonio Suástegui Muñoz, dirigente del Consejo de Ejidos y Comunidades Opositores a la Presa La Parota (CECOP), habrían sido detenidos de forma arbitraria el 29 de mayo y el 17 de junio de 2014 respectivamente. Habrían sufrido presuntos actos de tortura e intimidación por parte de agentes del orden en conexión con su trabajo en el contexto de varios mega-proyectos en los Estados de Chiapas y Guerrero respectivamente. Las alegaciones, de ser confirmadas, se enmarcarían en un entorno de creciente violencia e inseguridad para los defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos en México, en particular para los que trabajan en el contexto de megaproyectos.	05/11/2014
18/07/2014 JAL	NGA 4/2014 **Nigeria**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged undue restrictions to the right to freedom of association contained in the draft Act to Regulate the Acceptance and Utilization of Financial/Material Contribution of Donor Agencies to Voluntary Organizations and for Matters Connected Therewith of 2014. According to the information received, on 2 July 2014, the House of Representatives held a public hearing on the proposed Act intended to regulate foreign financial support to civil society organizations (CSOs) in Nigeria. The draft Act contains a number of problematic provisions which unduly restrict the right to freedom of association, in relation to, amongst others, compulsory registration in order to receive foreign funds; reasons for the seizure of funding; the prolonged time-frame for seizure of funds; and criminal liability of those involved with CSOs financial matters.	

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18/07/2014 JAL	YEM 3/2014 **Yemen**	**Discrimination against women ; Sale of children; Slavery; Trafficking; Violence against women;**	Alleged discriminatory legislation and practices against women and girls in the Republic of Yemen allowing for child marriage and trafficking in girls for sexual purposes or "tourism marriage". According to the information received, since the Personal Status Law No. 20 of 1992 was abrogated in 1999, there is no legislative framework in Yemen expressly specifying a minimum age of marriage. Current law permits marriage of a girl less than 15 years old, with the consent of her guardian. In 2009, the Government of Yemen reportedly introduced a bill proposing a minimum age of marriage for both girls and boys of 17 years. Following a debate in the Yemeni national Parliament in 2010, the Shari'a Legislative Committee reportedly made recommendations against establishing a minimum age of marriage, claiming that setting such a minimum age contradicted Islamic principles. Subsequent discussion of the bill was postponed.	
18/07/2014 JUA	YEM 4/2014 **Yemen**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged secret detention, risk of torture, infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees of two men. According to the information received, Mr. Mourad Ben Ayed and Mr. Taha Aissaoui, two French-Tunisian citizens, were arrested at different airports in Yemen on 8 and 9 May respectively. On 9 May 2014, both men were questioned by the Yemeni authorities concerning their alleged political convictions and affiliation with terrorist groups. Mr. Ben Ayed and Mr. Aissaoui have reportedly not been brought before a judge, the lawyer appointed by their families has not been permitted to contact them and their families have not been allowed to visit or call them. The authorities have refused to provide any information on the fate and whereabouts of Mr. Ben Ayed and Mr. Aissaoui on the ground that they are officially still in custody.	

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21/07/2014 JAL	COG 2/2014 **Congo (Republic of the)**	**Migrants; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allégations sur la situation des ressortissants de la République Démocratique du Congo expulsés par les forces de l'ordre congolaises depuis Avril 2014. Selon les informations reçues, le 4 avril 2014, une opération policière nommée « Mbata ya Bakolo » (en français : la gifle des ainés) aurait été lancée à Brazzaville. Depuis lors plus de 130 000 ressortissants de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC) auraient été expulsés de la République du Congo (Brazzaville). Les préoccupations comprennent l'expulsion massive des ressortissants de la République Démocratique du Congo dans le cadre de l'opération policière nommée « Mbata ya Bakolo » et en outre, les allégations de mauvais traitement, abus d'autorité, détention arbitraire, et violences sexuelles dont sont victimes les ressortissants du RDC sont préoccupants ainsi que le fait que ces expulsions auraient été menées sans décision de justice et sans qu'aucune mesure de protection ne soit offerte aux personnes concernées.	05/09/2014 15/10/2014 15/10/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/07/2014 JUA	CUB 2/2014 **Cuba**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Presuntos ataques, detenciones arbitrarias y actos de represalia contra defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos en Cuba. Según las informaciones recibidas, defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos han sufrido ataques, detenciones arbitrarias y actos de represalia desde comienzos de 2014, y en especial durante junio de 2014. Los Sres. Roberto Almager Gonzalez y Gilberto Hernandez Lao, integrantes de la Unión Patriótica de Cuba (UNPACU), habrían sido víctimas de repetidas detenciones y violencia por parte de agentes del orden. El Sr. Roberto de Jesús Guerra Pérez, periodista independiente, habría sido atacado y amenazado en conexión con su trabajo. El Sr. Jorge Luis García Pérez "Antúnez", Secretario Nacional del Frente Nacional de Resistencia Cívica Orlando Zapata Tamayo (Frente OZT), y la Sra. Yris Pérez Aguilera habrían sido detenidos y agredidos por agentes del orden. La Sra. Berta Soler, líder del movimiento Las Damas de Blanco y su marido, el Sr. Angel Moya, habrían sido golpeados y detenidos por agentes del orden. La UNPACU, el Frente OZT y Las Damas de Blanco han sido objeto de varias comunicaciones anteriores, enviadas el 22 de mayo de 2006, véase , para; el 7 de abril de 2008, véase A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, para 851-855; el 30 de abril de 2008, véase arriba, para 856-862; el 19 de mayo de 2008, véase arriba, para 863-869; el 8 de julio de 2008, véase arriba, para 870-876; el 3 de abril de 2009, véase, para; el 2 de septiembre de 2011, véase A/HRC/19/44, caso no. CUB 2/2011; el 15 de noviembre de 2011, véase arriba, caso no. CUB 3/2011; el 19 de enero de 2012, véase A/HRC/20/30, caso no. CUB 5/2011; el 9 de febrero de 2012, véase arriba, caso no. CUB 2/2012; el 22 de marzo de 2012, véase A/HRC/21/49, caso no. CUB 3/2012; el 9 de octubre de 2012, véase A/HRC/22/67, caso no. CUB 6/2012; el 4 de noviembre de 2013, véase A/HRC/25/74, caso no. CUB 5/2013; el 28 de febrero de 2014, véase A/HRC/26/21, caso no. CUB 1/2014.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
21/07/2014 JUA	IRN 14/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Discrimination against women ; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged arrest, imprisonment and denial of medical care to journalists and human rights activists in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, during the months of June and July 2014, a number of prominent journalists, women's rights activists, a filmmaker and a blogger critical of the Government were arrested, charged and imprisoned for what appears to be the exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, and of peaceful assembly and association. Ms. Mahnaz Mohammadi and Mr. Mehdi Khazali were arrested, Ms. Reyhane Tabatabaie and Ms. Marzieh Rasouli were summoned to prison to serve their prison term, and Mr. Mashaollah Shamsolvaeizan was charged with propaganda against the State for having given interviews and speeches. Mr. Mashaollah Shamsolvaeizan was released after posting bail, whereas Mr. Khazali was released on health grounds. Ms. Mohammadi was the subject of two earlier communications sent on 7 March 2007, see A/HRC/7/14/Add.1, Para. 276, and 8 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. IRN 9/2011. Ms. Rasouli was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 16 February 2012, see A/HRC/20/30, case no. IRN 1/2012.	
21/07/2014 JUA	KAZ 2/2014 **Kazakhstan**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention, ill-treatment and failure to conduct a fair and lawful trial, and forced psychiatric confinement of a human rights lawyer. According to the information received, Ms. Zinaida Moukhortova, a human rights lawyer who has been subjected to forced psychiatric treatment in the past, was assaulted and arrested by plain clothed police officers on 1 July 2014. Ms. Mukhortova was reportedly taken to the Psycho-Neurological Clinic of Balkhash Town, where she has been detained since. It is alleged that her legal counsel has not been allowed to visit her. Serious concern is expressed at the physical and psychological integrity of Ms. Mukhortova in connection with her recent detention and the Courts' decision of involuntary psychiatric confinement, which, if enforced while she is sane, would amount to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Ms. Moukhortova was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 22 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. KAZ 4/2013.	22/09/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
21/07/2014 AL	MAR 4/2014 **Maroc**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Suivi des recommandations formulées dans le rapport du Groupe de Travail sur sa visite officielle au Maroc en février 2012. Dans cette lettre, le Groupe de Travail propose un bref état des lieux quant aux avancées et principaux défis constatés depuis la visite. Tout en saluant les efforts déployés à ce jour par le Maroc concernant les questions de la garantie de l'égalité de genre et des droits fondamentaux des femmes, le Groupe de Travail soulève de nombreuses questions et inquiétudes quant aux défis et possibles entraves à la consolidation des acquis dans ce domaine.	12/11/2014 12/11/2014
23/07/2014 JAL	BGD 4/2014 **Bangladesh**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged attack on members of the International Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission in Rangamati district, Chittagong Hill Tracts. According to the information received, on 2 July 2014, the Commission initiated a visit to the Chittagong Hill Tracts region in the context of the clash of 10 June 2014 between personnel of the Border Guard of Bangladesh and local Jumma people. In the subsequent days, members of Bengali settler organizations allegedly took various measures to attempt to prevent the Commission from entering the area. Reportedly, on 5 July 2014, the Commission's minibus was attacked in Rangamati by some 50 members of Bengali settlers' organizations who began to throw rocks and bricks at the vehicle. At least one commissioner was injured in the attack.	31/07/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
23/07/2014 JUA	ETH 7/2014 **Ethiopia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest, detention and denial of medical treatment in detention of two opposition politicians. According to the information received, on 27 August 2011, Mr. Olbana Lelisa and Mr. Bekele Gerba, official of the Oromo Peoples' Congress party and deputy chairman of the Oromo Federalist Democratic Movement respectively, were arrested after meeting with delegates of a non-governmental organization (NGO) working on human rights issues. They were initially detained incommunicado in Maikelawi for more than one month and questioned about their meeting with the NGO. Both men were charged with "attacking the political or territorial integrity of the State", based on their alleged support for the Oromo Liberation Front. On November 2012, Mr. Lelisa was sentenced to 11 years and Mr. Gerba to 3 years and 7 months imprisonment, following an unfair trial in which the prosecutions' witnesses allegedly committed perjury. They are currently detained in the Kaliti federal prison where they are being denied access to the necessary medical treatment.	09/12/2014
23/07/2014 JUA	IRN 15/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Iran; Summary executions;**	Alleged risk of imminent execution of a juvenile offender in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, in October 2010, Mr. Rasoul Holoumi was sentenced to death under "qesas" ("retribution in kind") for a crime that he committed when he was below the age of 18. He was summoned and arrested in September 2009 after being accused of killing another man during a fight involving multiple people, including minors. Mr. Holoumi reportedly had no access to a lawyer during the investigation and concerns about access to a fair trial remain.	
24/07/2014 JUA	IRQ 4/2014 **Iraq**	**Minority issues; Summary executions;**	Reported violence and forced displacement of ethnic and minority groups in northern Iraq. According to the information received, the advance of the Islamic State (IS) in northern Iraq has resulted in acts of violence against and forced displacement of minority groups, including Chaldean Assyrian Christians and Christians of other denominations, Shia, who are a minority in northern Iraq, Shabak, Turkmen and Yezidi. Reported human rights violations against ethnic and religious minority groups include abductions, targeted killings, destruction of holy sites and the seizing of properties. Grave concern is expressed over the situation of the ethnic and religious minorities in the territories under control of the IS and the situation of internally displaced persons due to the conflict.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/07/2014 JUA	VNM 8/2014 **Viet Nam**	**Arbitrary detention; Summary executions;**	Alleged imposition of the death penalty against an individual suffering from a mental disability. According to the information received, in 2013, Mr. X was arrested and detained at Tan Son Nhat International Airport on charges of drug possession, after an acquaintance forced him at gun point to carry the drugs on a flight to Australia. In April 2014, the Ho Chi Minh City People's Socialist Republic of Vietnam Court sentenced Mr. X to death, disregarding his mental disability and other mitigating circumstances of the case. Mr. X's appeal to the Supreme Court is due to be heard shortly. Concern is raised that Mr. X was not provided with adequate guarantees of due process, including access to a lawyer and relevant evidence regarding his mental condition.	06/10/2014
28/07/2014 JUA	SRB 1/2014 **Serbia**	**Discrimination against women ; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec; Violence against women;**	Alleged attacks, threats and acts of intimidation against members of a non-governmental organization (NGO) actively involved in commemorating the Srebrenica genocide of 1995. According to the information received, on 8 July 2014, during a [illegible]mmemoration of the genocide, Ms. Staša Zajovic, co-founder of the NGO Women in Black, and three staff members of the same organization, were physically and verbally attacked in Valjevo by a group of assailants, some of whom were wearing t-shirts bearing the image of Bosnian Serb General Ratko Mladic. The police reportedly failed to provide adequate protection. Prior to this incident, the then spokesperson of the Anti-Terrorist Unit of the Ministry of Interior had incited hooligans to act violently against members of Women in Black. A nationalist right wing organization also organized a hostile protest in front of the organization's premises.	18/11/2014 11/12/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
28/07/2014 JAL	ESP 4/2014 **Spain**	**Discrimination against women ; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Supuesto impacto restrictivo que el proyecto de "Ley orgánica para la protección de la vida del concebido y los derechos de la mujer embarazada" tendría en la salud sexual y reproductiva de las mujeres en España. Según la información recibida, desde 2010, la legislación española permitía a mujeres y niñas acceder a un aborto a petición, durante el período inicial del embarazo. Sin embargo, el 20 de diciembre de 2013, un proyecto de ley habría sido adoptado por parte del Consejo de Ministros, el cual limitaría las posibilidades de realizar abortos legales. De acuerdo con la información recibida, según el proyecto de ley, el acceso a abortos legales quedaría limitado únicamente a casos en los que la salud física o mental de la mujer se vea en peligro y en los que el embarazo sea el resultado de violencia sexual.	
30/07/2014 JUA	MAR 5/2014 **Maroc**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Allégations relatives à l'arrestation et la détention d'un journaliste, qui seraient liées à l'exercice de son droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, ainsi que des allégations d'actes de torture et de mauvais traitement qu'il aurait subis en détention. Selon les informations reçues, M. Mahmoud El Haissan, correspondant de la chaîne de télévision locale sahraouie RASD TV, aurait été interpellé le 4 juillet 2014, sans présentation d'un mandat d'arrêt. Il aurait été ensuite interrogé par des agents de police et des services de renseignement secrets, qui auraient exigé que M. El Haissan renonce à ses activités de journaliste. Ils l'auraient ensuite battu, humilié et forcé à signer des aveux écrits sous la menace. Depuis le 5 juillet 2014, M. El Haissan serait placé en détention provisoire sans respect des garanties judiciaires et sans donner suite aux allégations de torture.	13/10/2014
31/07/2014 AL	BLZ 2/2014 **Belize**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Allegations concerning the land tenure situation of the Maya villages of Belize. According to the information received, the Government of Belize has yet to implement decisions of its Supreme Court of 2007 and 2010, and a decision of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and title or otherwise secure protection for Maya lands within the Toledo District. The Special Rapporteur urges the Government to engage in good faith consultations with the Maya people, through appropriate procedures that conform to the relevant international standards and Maya customary law, in order to develop effective mechanisms to secure their rights.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
31/07/2014 JUA	KWT 2/2014 **Kuwait**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged violent dispersal of peaceful demonstrations by the police in Kuwait City. According to the information received, several peaceful demonstrations took place in Kuwait City from 2 to 7 July 2014. The police reportedly used excessive force to repress the demonstrations causing serious injuries to at least five peaceful protesters, including one journalist, and arbitrarily arrested a few dozen peaceful protesters, including human rights defender Mr. Abdulhakim Al Fadhli.	19/09/2014 08/10/2014
31/07/2014 JAL	KOR 4/2014 **Republic of Korea**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged ban imposed on a teachers union by the Ministry of Employment and Labour. According to the information received, on 24 October 2013, the Ministry of Employment and Labour declared that the Korean Teachers and Education Workers' Union (KTU) was illegal, after previously ordering KTU to amend the Union's by-laws which permit dismissed teachers to remain Union members. On 13 November 2013, KTU challenged the Ministry's decision, and on 19 June 2014, the Seoul Administrative Court ruled in favour of the Government's decision. As a result, KTU lost its status as a lawful trade union. On 10 July 2014, KTU appealed the decision before the Seoul High Court. In addition, on 27 June 2014, some KTU teachers joined nationwide rallies to peacefully protest the Ministry's decision. The Ministry of Education then accused 391 teachers of violating the State Public Servants Act. KTU submitted a petition with the National Human Rights Commission on 16 July 2014 to challenge these accusations.	28/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
31/07/2014 UA	USA 12/2014 **United States of America**	**Torture;**	Alleged risk of torture and other ill-treatment or death of a number of non-Afghan nationals in U.S. military custody at the Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan, who allegedly risk being forcibly transferred into the custody of other States. According to the information received, a number of non-Afghan prisoners in U.S. military custody at Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, are in danger of forcible transfer to States where they could be subjected to torture and ill-treatment, including Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan. Some are in danger of being handed over to Afghan custody facing the same risk of torture or other ill-treatment. It is also reported that the United States Government acts on the existence of diplomatic assurances of favourable treatment from the receiving countries, which, however, does not mitigate the State's obligation to refrain from refoulement where there is the risk of torture and other ill-treatment or death.	
04/08/2014 AL	MEX 11/2014 **México**	**Summary executions;**	Presunto asesinato de 22 personas a manos de efectivos de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional de Mexico. Según la información recibida, el 30 de junio de 2014, una patrulla militar localizó una bodega en el pueblo de "Cuadrilla Nueva" (municipio de Tlatlaya) que estaba siendo custodiada por individuos armados que abrieron fuego contra la patrulla. Los militares habrían respondido a los disparos provocando la muerte de los 22 supuestos agresores. Un soldado habría resultado herido durante el operativo. Según fuentes no oficiales, la evidencia recogida en el lugar de los hechos no concuerda con la versión de los hechos presentada por las autoridades militares. Se expresa preocupación sobre el aparente uso excesivo de la fuerza por parte de fuerzas las militares durante el operativo que resultó en la muerte de las 22 personas, así como por la falta de investigación por parte de las autoridades responsables.	02/12/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
04/08/2014 JAL	USA 13/2014 **United States of America**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged use of compounded and untested drugs for lethal injections, causing pain and suffering to the condemned, amounting to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment under international human rights law. According to the information received, Mr. Clayton Lockett, a death row prisoner, was executed on 29 April 2014 by lethal injection at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. On 1 May 2014, following reports and eyewitness accounts that Mr. Lockett was subjected to severe pain and suffering during the execution, the State's Department of Corrections released a timeline of the execution. Witnesses, including journalists, reported that after he was declared unconscious and the second and third drugs were administered, Mr. Lockett attempted to rise from the table and exhaled loudly. He was subsequently observed gasping, twitching, convulsing, and struggling to speak, before officials drew a curtain and, as corroborated by the timeline, lowered the shades across the windows so as to prevent witnesses from being able to see inside the execution chamber. It is reported that Mr. Lockett was pronounced dead of a heart attack more than 43 minutes after the execution began.	
06/08/2014 JUA	IRN 16/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Iran; Summary executions;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, ill-treatment, violation of fair trial and due process guarantees and capital sentence for an offense that does not meet the threshold of the most serious crimes. According to the information received, on 20 July 2014, Mr. Arzhang Davoodi learned that he was sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Court of Karaj on the charge of "enmity against God" (moharebeh), reportedly based on his alleged membership of, and support to the banned People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI). Mr. Davoodi has been in prison since 2003, where he has been subjected to ill-treatment and torture. Reportedly, Mr. Davoodi was allowed less than an hour to prepare his defence and neither he nor his lawyer was allowed to attend the hearing of his case before the Revolutionary Court of Karaj. Mr. Davoodi was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 18 June 2008, see A/HRC/11/4/Add.1, paras. 1288-1293. Of additional concern is the recent report of the detention of four journalists on the evening of 22 July 2014: Mr. Jason Rezaian, a journalist with the Washington Post and an Iranian-US citizen, Ms. Yaganeh Salehi, a correspondent for The National, and two other US citizens.	18/12/2014 22/01/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
06/08/2014 JAL	IRQ 3/2014 **Iraq**	**Arbitrary detention; Democratic and equitable international order; Summary executions;**	Allegations concerning the lack or insufficiency of investigations carried out into the 1 September 2013 attack on Camp New Iraq, and previous attacks on Camp New Iraq, and later Camp Liberty. According to the information received, no information is available concerning the proceedings and results of the investigations of the police committee into the 1 September 2013 attack on Camp New Iraq. Also, none of the perpetrators of this attack have been identified and brought to justice. There is no available information concerning the whereabouts of the seven residents that were allegedly abducted during this attack: Ms. Mahnaz Azizi, Ms. Vajihe Karbalaey, Ms. Fatehma Sakhie, Ms. Fatemah Tahoori, Ms. Lila Nabahat, Ms. Zahra Ramezany, and Mr. Mohammad Ratebi. No investigations appear to have been carried out in connection with the attacks of 28-29 July 2009, 8 April 2011, 9 February 2013 and 26 December 2013 against the residents of Camp New Iraq, nor have the perpetrators been brought to justice. Concern is raised about the vulnerability of its residents to further attacks, especially in the context of the recent upsurge in fighting in the country. The attacks of 28-29 July 2009 were the subject of a previous communication sent on 1 October 2009, see A/HRC/14/20/Add.1, para 150. The 28-29 July 2009 and the 8 April 2011 attacks on Camp New Iraq were the subject of another communication sent on 15 April 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. IRQ 1/2011. The 8 April 2011 attack was the subject of a further communication sent on 9 May 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. IRQ 3/2011. The 1 September 2013 assault against the residents of Camp New Iraq was the subject of a communication sent on 11 September 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. IRQ 4/2013.	
07/08/2014 JAL	MEX 12/2014 **México**	**Torture; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones de tortura y malos tratos contra la Sra. Claudia Medina Tamariz cometidos por agentes de la Secretaría de Marina, en el Estado de Veracruz. Según información recibida, el 7 de agosto de 2012, la Sra. Claudia Medina Tamariz fue detenida ilegalmente por efectivos de la Marina y trasladada de forma clandestina a dependencias de la Secretaría de Marina en el Puerto de Veracruz, donde fue amenazada, golpeada, severamente torturada y agredida sexualmente, estando incomunicada durante aproximadamente 36 horas. Asimismo, la Sra. Medina habría sido forzada a firmar una confesión sin presencia de un abogado y exhibida a los medios de comunicación como culpable de los delitos que se le imputaban.	05/11/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
07/08/2014 JAL	VEN 6/2014 **Venezuela**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alegaciones de condiciones de aislamiento solitario prolongado contra líder de un partido político opositor. Según información recibida, desde el 18 de febrero de 2014 , el Sr. Leopoldo López Mendoza se encuentra en un régimen estricto de aislamiento solitario en las instalaciones militares de Ramo Verde, debiendo permanecer entre 23 y 24 horas dentro de su celda y no pudiendo mantener conversaciones privadas con sus abogados. Se informa también que el Sr. López y los Sres. Enzo Scarano, Daniel Ceballos y Salvatore Luchesse habrían sido víctimas de cacheos con violencia y confiscaciones arbitrarias de elementos de propiedad privada.	
08/08/2014 JUA	KGZ 3/2014 **Kyrgyz Republic**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and risk of torture upon extradition in violation of the principle of non-refoulement. According to the information received, since November 2013, Mr. Izblakhat Itakhunov has been in detention in Kyrgyzstan. He was arrested after an extradition request was made by Uzbekistan's authorities through Interpol, accusing him of involvement in advocacy of overthrowing the constitutional order and activities related to religious extremism. Currently he is at imminent risk of extradition from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan. Grave concern is expressed that upon rendition Mr. Itakhunov risks being persecuted for his religious beliefs, detained without access to a fair trial and subject to torture.	03/09/2014
08/08/2014 JAL	LKA 8/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of surveillance and intimidation of a human rights lawyer and the lack of protection provided to him by the authorities. According to the information received, on 15 July 2014, two men on a motorcycle followed Mr. Upul Jayasuriya after he left the court premises at Hulftsdorp. Mr. Jayasuriya lodged a complaint about this incident at the Cinnamon Gardens Police Station. On 16 July 2014, the State media allegedly reported that Mr. Jayasuriya had been provided with adequate protection, which, reportedly, is not accurate. On 16 and 17 July 2014, two motorcyclists were observed around Mr. Jayasuriya's residence. They allegedly appeared to be monitoring the movements in the area. Mr. Jayasuriya then filed an additional complaint at the Thalangama police station and requested protection. To this date, Mr. Jayasuriya has not been provided with protection and it is reported that the two men that followed and intimidated him have not been identified. Concerns are expressed regarding the surveillance and intimidation of Mr. Jayasuriya which might be linked to his peaceful and legitimate work as a human rights lawyer.	19/08/2014 06/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
08/08/2014 JAL	TZA 2/2014 **United Republic of Tanzania**	**Adequate housing; Independence of judges and lawyers; Internally displaced persons; Racism; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations of ongoing attacks against persons with albinism resulting in death or severe maiming, and of lack of adequate protection. According to the information received, persons with the genetic condition of albinism are being targeted in brutal, ritualized attacks for the harvesting of their body parts throughout the territory of the United Republic of Tanzania. It is reported that at least 139 attacks took place throughout Tanzania between 2007 and 2014. Investigations, prosecutions and sentencing concerning cases involving attacks against persons with albinism are extremely rare. It is further reported that when legal proceedings do occur, due process is typically not afforded to the victims, whose testimony is usually not considered, and who are not provided with legal assistance. Furthermore, persons with albinism living in State institutions are subjected to inhumane living conditions and treatment. Children in particular are allegedly subjected to severe mistreatment in the form of physical abuse and sexual violence. Similar concerns were raised in an earlier communication sent on 18 March 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. TZA 1/2013.	
11/08/2014 JUA	BHR 10/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;**	Allegations of harassment and intimidation of members of the Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights (BYSHR) and the ongoing detention of one of its members. According to the information received, Mr. Hussein Ali Abdul Nabi was arrested on 6 September 2013 and released with charges pending on 29 November 2013. Furthermore, on 29 May 2014, after an allegedly unfair trial, a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment was upheld against Mr. Naji Fateel. On 10 June 2014, Mr. Youssef Ahmed Abdel Rasool was summoned by criminal prosecution authorities and intimidated and interrogated for several hours. Concern is expressed at the ongoing judicial harassment and detention of members of BYSHR, which follows a pattern of harassment of the organization and its staff. Mr. Fateel was the subject of several previous communications sent by various mandate-holders, dated 10 January 2008, 18 January 2008 and 28 July 2008, see A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, para. 149-152, 154-157, 188 - 194; 10 May 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. 2/2013; 4 October 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. BHR 7/2013.	15/09/2014 26/09/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
11/08/2014 JAL	COL 6/2014 **Colombia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presuntos asesinatos, ataques y actos de intimidación contra defensores de derechos laborales en Colombia. Según la información recibida, los Sres. Brayan Yatacue Secue, José Yiner Esterilla, José Antonio Acanamejoy y X. integrantes jóvenes de una filial de la Federación Nacional Sindical Agropecuaria (FENSUAGRO-CUT), habrían sido asesinados el 17 de mayo de 2014. El Sr. Luis Plaza Vélez, Secretario General de la Subdirectiva Bolívar de la Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT), habría sido víctima de un intento de asesinato el 16 de mayo de 2014. La sede de SINTRAEMCALI y el vehículo del Sr. José Ernesto Reyes, Vicepresidente de SINTRAEMCALI, fueron objeto de dos ataques incendiarios. La Sra. Berenice Celeyta, directora de la Asociación para la Investigación y la Acción Social (Nomadesc), habría sufrido vigilancia y actos de intimidación. Se expresa grave preocupación por la integridad física y psicológica de los sindicalistas y por las alegaciones de que los riesgos que enfrentan pudieran estar relacionados con sus actividades de promoción y protección de los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales. La Sra. Celeyta fue objeto de una comunicación enviada por los procedimientos especiales el 25 de febrero de 2014, véase A/HRC/26/21, caso no. COL 3/2014.	08/10/2014
11/08/2014 JUA	LKA 9/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Freedom of religion; Minority issues;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and forced deportation of Pakistani asylum seekers by Sri Lankan authorities in violation of the principle of non-refoulement. According to the information received, at present, around 1400 Pakistani asylum seekers in Sri Lanka are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Reportedly, on 9 June 2014, a special operation began to arrest asylum seekers and refugees, and on 1 August 2014, the Government of Sri Lanka started to forcefully deport the detainees to Pakistan. Reportedly over 200 asylum seekers remain in detention. It is also alleged that immigration officers have confiscated passports and UNHCR documents of Pakistani Christian asylum seekers, while many were still waiting for their first instance interviews. The Pakistani asylum seekers belong to religious minorities in Pakistan, including Ahmadiyya Muslims, Christians and Shias, and if deported to Pakistan risk persecution and gross human rights violations.	18/08/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/08/2014 JUA	AZE 4/2014 **Azerbaijan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of surveillance, a travel ban, arbitrary arrests, interrogations, charges brought against and detention of three human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 25 July 2014, Ms. Leila Yunus, the Director of the Azerbaijani Institute of Peace and Democracy, gave a press conference critical of the human rights record of the Government of Azerbaijan. On 29 July 2014, Ms. Yunus was subjected to harassment and surveillance by several unidentified men. On 30 July 2014, she and Mr. Arif Yunusov, the Head of Conflict Studies in the Institute of Peace and Democracy, were arrested, interrogated and charged with, among others, treason, fraud and tax evasion. Subsequently, Ms. Yunus was placed in three months' pre-trial detention. On 5 August 2014, Mr. Yunusov was also arrested and detained. Furthermore, in July 2014, the bank accounts of Mr. Rasul Jafarov, Coordinator of Art of Democracy, were frozen and a travel ban was imposed on him. Between 29 July and 2 August 2014, he was interrogated daily and finally arrested, charged with, among others, operating an illegal enterprise and placed in three months' pre-trial detention. Earlier, in June 2014, Mr. Jafarov had presented a report on human rights violations in Azerbaijan to the Parliamentary Assembly for the Council of Europe (PACE) in Strasbourg, France. Ms. Yunus was the subject of a previous communication sent on 24 August 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. AZE 2/2011. She and Mr. Yunusov were the subject of another previous communication sent on 9 May 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. AZE 3/2014.	14/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/08/2014 JUA	MMR 5/2014 **Myanmar**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Myanmar;**	Alleged reprisals, in the form of arbitrary arrest, against a human rights defender for cooperating with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. According to the information received, Mr. Sein Than, a human rights defender and leader of the movement denouncing the confiscation of the Mi Chaung Kan land, was arrested on the morning of 31 July 2014 in Yangon, and taken to Insein prison, where he is being detained on remand pending trial. Reports state that Mr. Sein Than was not presented with an arrest warrant and that he was physically abused during arrest. Reportedly, Mr. Sein Than has been charged under Section 18 of The Right to Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Act (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 15/2011) as amended by the Law Amending the Law on the Right to Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession - Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 26/2014 and Section 68 of the Municipal Law. Mr. Sein Than was reportedly on his way to the United Nations office at the time of his arrest, where he planned to deliver documents intended for the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar.	27/10/2014
12/08/2014 JUA	RUS 6/2014 **Russian Federation**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations concerning an attack, smear campaign, stigmatization and acts of intimidation against several human rights defenders working for organizations that have their offices in the Human Rights House Voronezh (HRHV). According to the information received, in late June 2014, signs bearing the names of organizations with offices in HRHV were removed and vandalized. A banner was placed in Voronezh with the phrase "The fifth column in Voronezh. These are traitors, scum and simply freaks! Know their faces!" showing pictures of members of the HRHV, as well as other human rights defenders of the city. Posters were also hung containing information on the activities of members of the HRHV and LGBTI activists. On 1 July 2014, Mr. Andrey Yurov, honorary president of the International Youth Human Rights Movement (IYHRM), which has its offices in the HRHV, was physically assaulted by two masked men who threw an antiseptic liquid in his face, causing first degree chemical burns. HRHV was the subject of two previous communications sent on 21 January 2013, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. RUS 1/2013; and on 26 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. RUS 6/2013.	06/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/08/2014 JUA	VNM 9/2014 **Viet Nam**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and conviction of a blogger based on his public criticism of the human rights record of the Government of Viet Nam. According to the information received, on 26 May 2013, Mr. Truong Duy Nhat was arrested and detained, after he had written posts on his blog in which he criticized the Vietnamese Government's compliance with international human rights law. On 4 March 2014, he was allegedly convicted of abusing democratic freedoms to infringe upon the interests of the State and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On 26 June 2014, the People's Supreme Court of Vietnam upheld the sentence. Concern is expressed that the arrest, detention and sentencing of Mr. Truong Duy Nhat are linked to his peaceful and legitimate right to express his opinion freely on the internet. Concern is also expressed at the allegations of lack of fairness and due process in Mr. Truong Duy Nhat's trial.	24/10/2014
14/08/2014 JUA	BHR 11/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention, and torture of nine Bahraini nationals, of which two minors, enforced disappearance of some of them, and convictions after trials that did not respect international standards of fair trial and due process of five of them. According to the information received, beginning as early as 2011 and continuing through 2014, Messrs. Husain Al Singace, Elyas Al Mula, Sayed Mahmood Fadhel, Mohamad Ramadan, Mohamed Al Farsani, Mohamed Bader Al Shaik, Abbas Al Samia, X and Y were arrested in their homes, places of work or public spaces. Reportedly, the men were transported to various detention centres in Bahrain where some of them were forcibly disappeared for different periods of time. It is alleged that in detention the nine victims suffered torture, such as beatings, electrocution, food and water deprivation, forced stress poses, psychological torment, and sexual abuse, including for the purpose of extracting confessions. Five of them were sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to 15 years after judicial proceedings that did not respect international standards of fair trial and due process. Three of them are currently awaiting trial. All but one of these victims remain in detention. Serious concern is expressed regarding, among others, the physical and mental integrity of the nine individuals.	26/09/2014 21/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
14/08/2014 JUA	MEX 14/2014 **México**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders;**	Presuntos actos de intimidación y amenazas contra familiares del Sr. Héctor Rangel Ortiz, desaparecido en Querétaro el 10 de noviembre de 2009. Según la información recibida, el día 26 de julio de 2014, la Sra. Brenda Rangel Ortiz, hermana del Sr. Rangel Ortiz, habría informado a funcionarios del Estado de Querétaro que se llevaría a cabo una manifestación al día siguiente. Asimismo, antes de la manifestación, tres neumáticos de su coche habrían sido pinchados. Se presume que el recorte de los neumáticos habría sido un acto de intimidación para disuadir al grupo de realizar la manifestación. Durante la manifestación, personas vinculadas al Sr. Rangel Ortiz habrían sido amenazadas por autoridades gubernamentales. La misma habría concluido sin mayores incidentes.	11/11/2014
14/08/2014 JUA	LKA 10/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged dispersal of, and acts of intimidation against, a group of individuals gathered to discuss cases of disappearance in Sri Lanka, and possible collusion between the assailants and the police. According to the information received, on 4 August 2014, family members of disappeared persons, religious clergy, members of civil society and the international community, gathered at the Center for Society & Religion to listen to the experiences of families of disappeared persons from Northern Sri Lanka. The closed-door meeting was reportedly disrupted by a mob of approximately 40 individuals, who exhibited hostility towards the families, shouting derogatory remarks at the participants. The police reportedly arrived immediately after the mob had stormed the premises, but failed to stop the assailants. Prior to the meeting, families of the disappeared had reportedly received phone calls and visits from the police's Criminal Investigation Division (CID), requesting information about the meeting, including the identity of the organizers.	18/08/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
15/08/2014 JUA	AZE 5/2014 **Azerbaijan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arrest of a human rights lawyer and freezing of the accounts of at least nine non-governmental organizations (NGOs). According to the information received, on 5 August 2014, a Baku court ordered the accounts of at least nine NGOs to be frozen, as well as the personal accounts of three of the NGOs' directors. On 8 August 2014, Mr. Intigam Aliyev, a human rights lawyer and head of the Legal Education Society, was charged with tax avoidance, illegal entrepreneurship and abuse of power. The same day, his home and office were searched by police and the Namisi District Court ordered his pre-trial detention for three months. Mr. Aliyev was the subject of a previous communication dated 1 February 2013, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. AZE 2/2013.	
15/08/2014 JAL	MEX 13/2014 **México**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura y ejecuciones extrajudiciales cometidos por personal Militar. De acuerdo a la información recibida, el día 1 de mayo de 2011 el Sr. Jethro Ramsés Sánchez Santana fue detenido junto a un amigo en la Ciudad Cuernavaca, Estado de Morelos, por policías municipales. Posteriormente fue acusado de narcotráfico y entregado a autoridades militares, quienes los torturaron. Al parecer después de ser torturado, el Sr. Jethro Ramsés Sánchez Santana perdió el conocimiento y fue declarado muerto minutos después por un médico del cuartel. Se informa que, siguiendo órdenes de un coronel, efectivos militares habrían llevado el cuerpo del Sr. Sánchez Santana a Puebla, en donde fue semi enterrado en forma clandestina, mientras que a su amigo lo liberaron en medio de la carretera. Estudios forenses elaborados con posterioridad por la Procuraduría de Puebla indicarían que el Sr. Jethro Ramsés Sánchez Santana fue torturado y pudo haber sido enterrado aún con vida en aquel terreno.	15/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
18/08/2014 AL	GTM 5/2014 **Guatemala**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alegaciones relativas a la vulneración de las garantías de la independencia judicial en los procesos de selección de magistrados y magistradas de la Corte Suprema de Justicia y la Corte de Apelaciones. Según la información recibida, los procesos de selección de magistrados para la Corte Suprema de Justicia y la Corte de Apelaciones para el periodo 2014-2019, que comenzaron el 11 de julio de 2014, no cumplirían con el marco legal y la jurisprudencia nacional, así como con los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos en materia de independencia judicial. Se expresa preocupación de que las deficiencias alegadas en estos procesos de selección aumenten el riesgo de politización e interferencias externas en el poder judicial y vulneren la garantía de independencia judicial y la capacidad del sistema de justicia para luchar contra la impunidad. Un llamamiento urgente fue enviado con fecha 2 de octubre 2009, ver A/HRC/14/26/Add.1, para. 370-396, donde ya se señalaron deficiencias en la evaluación de los candidatos en los procesos de selección de magistrados.	
18/08/2014 JAL	IRQ 5/2014 **Iraq**	**Minority issues; Summary executions; Terrorism;**	Allegations of mass summary executions committed by the Islamic State (IS) and other armed groups, and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) between June and July 2014. According to the information received, IS and other armed groups have committed several summary executions in the country, including the executions of captured members of Government security forces. They have targeted the Turkomen, Shabak and Yezidi communities, which have been victims of kidnappings and killings. ISF are also involved in several grave violations of the right to life, including the killing of detainees and civilians during airstrikes. Concerns are raised about allegations of summary executions committed by the abovementioned groups, the lack of investigations carried out on the aforementioned violations and the lack of protection measures in favour of minorities and people not taking part in the hostilities.	03/10/2014 11/11/2014 29/01/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
18/08/2014 JAL	MYS 5/2014 **Malaysia**	**Environment; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Toxic waste;**	Allegations of excessive use of force by the police against environmental and human rights defenders, and local residents who were peacefully protesting against an Australian private company. According to the information received, Lynas Corporation, and its Lynas Advanced Materials Plant (LAMP) is a rare earth processing plant currently being set up in Kuantan, Malaysia, that will potentially impose tons of toxic waste on the local community. On 22 June 2014, around 1,000 environmental activists, human rights defenders and local residents gathered to peacefully protest against the Australian mining company, Lynas Corporation, at Jalan Bandaran in Gebeng, Malaysia. Reportedly, after attempts to negotiate with the police, several protesters were beaten and arrested. Two protesters were hospitalized and one sustained serious injuries to his head. Fifteen Malaysian protesters were charged with, among others, unlawful assembly and rioting: Wong Tack, leader of Himpunan Hijau Hijau, (Green Assembly), a Malaysian environmentalist movement, and five of its members - Phua Kia Yeow, Ho Kam Huat, Wong Chee Wai, Wong Chee Wen and Foong Poh Choo - and Chong Kong Yeun, Raymond Ng Abdullah, Hew Kuan Yau, Thomas Wang, Ta Weng Seng, Rapar Ahmad, Lee Khai Ming, Tan Chee Hooi and Zamri Zonal. Ms. Natalie Lowrey, an Australian citizen, was also arrested and detained for six days, during which she was denied access to basic necessities, including water, before being deported to Australia on 27 June 2014.	
18/08/2014 AL	MEX 15/2014 **México**	**Freedom of expression;**	Alegaciones en relación al proyecto de ley aprobado por el Congreso del Estado de Sinaloa, el cual prohibiría a periodistas fotografiar y grabar video o audio en la escena del crimen. Según la información recibida, el 30 de julio de 2014, el Congreso del Estado de Sinaloa habría aprobado por unanimidad el Decreto N ° 159, que modifica e introduce nuevas disposiciones a la Ley Orgánica de la Procuraduría General de Justicia. Si esta ley entrara en vigor, los periodistas sólo podrían contar con información oficial aprobada por el Ministerio para informar sobre un crimen. Autoridades y periodistas habrían manifestado públicamente su desaprobación en relación a dicha reforma legislativa alegando que ésta representaría una restricción excesiva del derecho a la libertad de expresión y del derecho de acceso a la información.	21/10/2014 21/10/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
18/08/2014 JAL	KOR 3/2014 **Republic of Korea**	**Environment; Food; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Older persons; Violence against women;**	Allegations of excessive use of force by Government employees, private security and police officers against environmental human rights defenders and communities affected, who were protesting against the construction of sixty-nine high-voltage (765kv) nuclear power transmission towers by the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) in five villages of Miryang, Gyeongsang-do Province. According to the information received, the protesters share a grave concern that these nuclear power towers will cause environmental destruction and damage to food crops, resulting in serious violations of human rights for the largely aging population, notably the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to food and the right to health. Reportedly, most residents are senior citizens in their seventies, who have been denied meaningful, participatory consultations with Government agencies or KEPCO since 2007. Reports indicate that peaceful protests have been violently suppressed since 2012. The most recent incident occurred on 11 June 2014 when around 2,000 police officers and 200 Miryang public officers were mobilized against approximately 100 senior residents conducting 'sit-in' protests at five construction sites, resulting in a series of human rights abuses, including personal injuries, the illegal arrest of protesters and the illegal collection of video footage.	22/10/2014
19/08/2014 JAL	THA 8/2014 **Thailand**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged issuing of an arrest warrant and confiscation of the national passport of a Thai citizen. According to the information received, Mr. Chachavalpongpun, an academic working in Japan, voiced his criticism of the measures adopted by the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) after this military council took control of the Government of Thailand. The allegations concerning the rights of Mr. Chachavalpongpun take place within the context of multiple restrictions to the right to freedom of opinion and expression. It is reported that the NCPO issued two orders to summon Mr. Chachavalpongpun to Thailand, and after he failed to appear, on 13 June 2014, issued a warrant for his arrest. On 9 July 2014, his passport was revoked. It is reported that Mr. Chachavalpongpun has been unable to receive cooperation from the Thai Consulate in Osaka. The restriction to the right to freedom of opinion and expression was the subject of a previous communication sent on 28 May 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. 6/2014.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
20/08/2014 JAL	ARG 2/2014 **Argentina**	**Extreme poverty; Foreign debt;**	Letter concerning the human rights impact of United States Court orders relating to litigation between investment funds and Argentina. Concern is expressed that the rulings may push Argentina into a debt crisis with negative implications for the economic, social and cultural rights of its people and may impede future debt restructurings. The letter argues that so-called "vulture fund" litigation, including the court orders secured by NML Capital Limited, prevents heavily indebted countries from using resources freed up by debt relief for their development and poverty reduction programmes, and therefore diminishes the capacity of these countries to create the conditions necessary for the realization of human rights for their people. Similar letters were sent to the Government of the United States of America on 20 August 2014, see case no. USA 15/2014 below, and to NML Capital Ltd on 20 August 2014, see case no. OTH 10/2014 below.	20/10/2014
20/08/2014 JUA	IRN 17/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of religion; Iran; Minority issues;**	Alleged desecration of an old Bahá'í cemetery in Shiraz, Iran. According to the information received, at the beginning of August 2014, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in Fars Province restarted construction work on the cemetery, which led to the dumping of the remains of those who were disinterred in a trench. Concerns are raised at a series of actions by the Iranian authorities, which appear to be motivated by religious discrimination against the Baha'i community through restricting their fundamental human rights to freedom of observance and practice of one's religion or belief, including those in connection with such important rituals associated with life and death. The desecration of the cemetery was the subject of a previous communication sent on 8 May 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. 8/2014.	15/01/2015

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20/08/2014 JAL	ISR 9/2014 **Israel**	**OPT; Summary executions;**	Alleged violations by Israel of key principles of international humanitarian law, namely distinction, proportionality and precautions in attack in the context of hostilities. According to the information received, four separate incidents involving Israeli airstrikes on homes, a beach resort and a centre for disabled people resulted in the death of civilians, including children. The airstrike, allegedly without prior warning, on the home of Mr. Awad An-Nawasra, on 9 July 2014, killed four members of the An-Nawasra family: Salah (24), Aesha (22) and two small children. Also on 9 July 2014, an airstrike on a beach resort in Khan Younis killed 9 civilians who were watching a World Cup football match: Ibraheem Qannan (24), Mohammed Qannan (26), Ahmaed Al Astal (18), Mohammed Ferwana (18), Hamdi Sawali (20), Ibrahim Sawali (28), Saleem Sawali (23) and two minors. On 12 July 2014, an Israeli missile hit the building of Mebarat Palestine for the Disabled, a non-governmental organization, killing two disabled women: Soha Abu Sa'da (38) and Ola Wishahi (31). On 19 July 2014, a missile from an Israeli drone hit the roof of the Shuheebar family home killing three children.	
20/08/2014 JAL	OTH 10/2014 **Other**	**Extreme poverty; Foreign debt;**	Letter concerning the human rights impact of United States Court orders relating to litigation between investment funds and Argentina. Concern is expressed that the rulings may push Argentina into a debt crisis with negative implications for the economic, social and cultural rights of its people and may impede future debt restructurings. The letter argues that so-called "vulture fund" litigation, including the court orders secured by NML Capital Limited, prevents heavily indebted countries from using resources freed up by debt relief for their development and poverty reduction programmes, and therefore diminishes the capacity of these countries to create the conditions necessary for the realization of human rights for their people. Similar letters were sent to the Government of Argentina on 20 August 2014, see case no. ARG 2/2014 above, and to the Government of the United States of America on 20 August 2014, see case no. USA 10/2014 below.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
20/08/2014 JUA	SAU 8/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, inhumane treatment, denial of urgent medical treatment and infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, Mr. Hajras bin Saleh bin Muhammad al-Qurey and his son Mr. Muhammad al-Qurey were arrested on 7 January 2012 for drug smuggling. They were allegedly tortured and denied full access to a lawyer. Mr. Hajras al-Qurey was allegedly denied medical treatment needed pursuant to his psychological problems. On 16 January 2013, the General Court of Najran sentenced Mr. Hajras al-Qurey to death and his son Muhammad al-Qurey to 20 years imprisonment. Information received indicates that Mr. Hajras al-Qurey could be executed in the coming days. Concerns are raised about the fairness of the proceedings which did not fully comply with international human rights law.	08/12/2014
20/08/2014 AL	LKA 11/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Adequate housing;**	Alleged forced eviction of a large number of persons and communities residing in various neighbourhoods in the city of Colombo. According to the information received, residents were forcibly evicted following an application submitted for an Urban Regeneration Project by the Urban Development Authority under the purview of the Ministry of Defence. Forced evictions have reportedly been carried out since May 2010, including on Java Lane, Mews Street on Slave Island and Castle Street in Borella, and have included demolition of homes and businesses without due process or consultation, and with unclear application of domestic law. Many families that have already been evicted have not been adequately compensated and alternative housing has not been provided despite original promises to this effect.	21/08/2014

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20/08/2014 JAL	USA 15/2014 **United States of America**	**Extreme poverty; Foreign debt;**	Letter concerning the human rights impact of United States Court orders relating to litigation between investment funds and Argentina. Concern is expressed that the rulings may push Argentina into a debt crisis with negative implications for the economic, social and cultural rights of its people and may impede future debt restructurings. The letter argues that so-called "vulture fund" litigation, including the court orders secured by NML Capital Limited, prevents heavily indebted countries from using resources freed up by debt relief for their development and poverty reduction programmes, and therefore diminishes the capacity of these countries to create the conditions necessary for the realization of human rights for their people. Similar letters were sent to the Government of Argentina on 20 August 2014, see case no. ARG 2/2014 above, and to NML Capital Ltd on 20 August 2014, see case no. OTH 10/2014 above.	14/10/2014
21/08/2014 JUA	HTI 2/2014 **Haiti**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Haiti; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations concernant les menaces à l'encontre d'une défenseure des droits des femmes. Selon les informations reçues, le 21 juillet 2014, Mme Wilda Pyram, la directrice de Flore des femmes, aurait été menacée par des individus inconnus alors qu'elle se trouvait à son domicile à Cayes-Jacmel. Sa voiture qui se trouvait garée dans la cours de son domicile aurait été incendiée et des pierres auraient été lancées contre sa maison. Le lendemain, Mme Pyram a déposé une plainte auprès de la Police Nationale d'Haïti et de l'Unité Départementale en Maintien d'Ordre (UDMO). Cependant, aucune mesure n'aurait été prise pour assurer la sécurité de Mme Pyram ou de sa famille. De graves préoccupations sont exprimées quant à l'intégrité physique et psychologique de Mme Pyram et sa famille.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
21/08/2014 JAL	ISR 8/2014 **Israel**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; OPT; Summary executions;**	Alleged killings of three peaceful demonstrators in the West Bank by Israeli security forces. According to the information received, on 25 July 2014, a group of between 800 and 1000 persons held a peaceful demonstration in the West Bank town of Beit Ummar in solidarity with Palestinians in Gaza. During the demonstration, Mr. Hashem Khader Abu Maria was shot and killed by Israeli security forces. Following this, clashes erupted between around 50 Israeli security force officers and Palestinian youth when the forces blocked the entrance to the village of Beit Ummar. It is alleged that during the clashes, Mr. Abdelhamid Ahmad Abdelhamid Breighith and Mr. Sultan Yousef Mohammad Al-Shuqdam were killed by live ammunition reportedly fired by Israeli security forces and that at least ten individuals sustained injuries. Grave concern is expressed at the killing of Mr. Abu Maria, Mr. Breighith and Mr. Al-Shuqdam and the alleged excessive use of force against protesters by Israeli security forces.	12/11/2014
22/08/2014 JUA	KHM 5/2014 **Cambodia**	**Adequate housing; Arbitrary detention; Cambodia; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations concerning the expropriation of land of community members of villages in Ta Ches commune, judicial harassment, intimidation and frequent attacks committed against them as well as denial of access to justice and resolution of their claims. According to the information received, in 2007, KDC International, a local company, purchased 195 hectares of the contested land from local farmers and during the process, allegedly appropriated more than 400 hectares of land belonging to 108 families. In early July 2014, KDC International started constructing a concrete wall around the contested land, separating community homes from their farm land. In response, in July and August 2014, community members, including Messrs. Mang Yav, Seang Heng, Ngoun Nhoeun, Srun Pha, Lao En, Kim Tuthdara, Hong Dara, Phan Sokphana, Kuch Hok and Un Ren attempted to stop the construction of the wall and were arrested by the police and charged with intentional destruction of property and violence. A related communication concerning the convictions of a human rights defender and a community member on charges of defamation was sent on 3 February 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. KHM 1/2011.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandat(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
22/08/2014 JAL	NGA 5/2014 **Nigeria**	**Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Allegations of summary executions and torture committed by members of the Nigerian military and Boko Haram. According to the information received, several acts of torture and summary executions have been committed by members of the Nigerian military, the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF); and by Boko Haram in north-eastern Nigeria. Concerns are raised about allegations of summary executions of more than 600 people committed on 14 March 2014 in Maiduguri, about allegations of summary executions and torture of adult men in Bama, as well as the killing in custody of twelve people in Kaduna. Further concerns are expressed about the situation of people living in the north-east part of the country accused by Boko Haram of cooperating with the military.	
22/08/2014 JUA	THA 9/2014 **Thailand**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention, ill-treatment and torture in custody of a student activist by members of the military forces. According to the information received, Ms. Kritsuda Khunasen, a student activist advocating for the "Red Shirts" supporters of the ousted Prime Minister Thakshin Shinawatra, was allegedly detained in an unidentified military camp without charges from 28 May to 24 June 2014. It is reported that soldiers interrogated Ms. Khunasen on a daily basis and punched her in her face, head, stomach and entire body. In addition, soldiers reportedly put a plastic bag over her head and wrapped a piece of cloth around it to suffocate her. On 25 June 2014, Ms. Khunasen was released from military custody. It is alleged that on 10 August 2014, the Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant against her without reasonable grounds. A previous communication concerning the summoning and arrest of demonstrators by the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) was sent on 28 May 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. 6/2014.	

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25/08/2014 JAL	BRA 7/2014 **Brazil**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged violent dispersal of peaceful demonstrations, excessive use of violence against, and arbitrary arrests of protestors, including human rights defenders, in the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. According to the information received, on 1 July 2014, the police violently cracked down on a peaceful public assembly in São Paulo and arbitrarily arrested two human rights lawyers known for their work in monitoring protests. Furthermore, on 10 July 2014, 30 peaceful protestors and human rights defenders reportedly received arrest warrants to prevent them from taking part in protests planned for the following week. Nineteen of them were reportedly arrested on 12 July 2014 and charged with conspiracy and belonging to a criminal association. Moreover, on 13 July 2014, the police reportedly used excessive force to disperse a peaceful demonstration in the region of Saens Pena Square, Rio de Janeiro. Allegedly, ten individuals were arrested and one journalist was beaten by the police. The reported excessive use of force during peaceful demonstrations was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 27 June 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. BRA 3/2013. The reported limitations to the right to peacefully assemble were the subject of an earlier communication sent on 4 April 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. BRA 3/2014.	
27/08/2014 JAL	IND 5/2014 **India**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged ban to enter India issued against the Secretary-General of the Asian Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD) as a result of her work on enforced disappearances in Kashmir. According to the information received, on 17 August 2014, Ms. Mary Aileen Diez Bacalso, Secretary-General of AFAD, was refused entry into India upon arrival at Mumbai airport, and sent back to Manila the same day. Prior to this incident, Ms. Diez Bacalso had visited India in 2003, 2006 and 2009, during which visits she travelled to Kashmir to meet with families of disappeared persons and held meetings with a member organization of AFAD, which works on the subject of unmarked and mass graves in Kashmir. Ms. Diez Bacalso has also published reports on cases of enforced disappearances in Kashmir and campaigned for India's ratification of the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
28/08/2014 JUA	SAU 9/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues; Summary executions;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, inhumane treatment, lack of adequate medical treatment and infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, on 8 July 2014, Sheikh Nimr Baqir Al-Nimr, a 55-year-old who had been denouncing the Saudi Arabian Government over discrimination faced by members of the Shi'a community, was arrested and detained without charge by Saudi Arabian security forces in al-Awwamiya, Eastern Province. On 25 March 2013, his case was sent to the Specialized Criminal Court where the prosecution accused him of "haraba" or banditry, which carries the death penalty. In a hearing that took place in August 2014, the Saudi prosecution allegedly demanded his "death by crucifixion" under several new accusations, including "igniting sectarian incitements", "aiding terrorists" and "waging war on God". Information received indicates that Sheikh Al-Nimr could be executed at any time. Concerns are raised about the fairness of the proceedings which did not comply with international human rights law and his health conditions while in detention.	
28/08/2014 JAL	USA 14/2014 **United States of America**	**African descent; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Minority issues; Racism; Summary executions;**	Allegations of the killing of a young African-American man, and of the subsequent excessive use of force and acts of intimidation against demonstrators and journalists in the city of Ferguson, Missouri. According to the information received, a series of largely peaceful protests have recently taken place in the city of Ferguson in response to the police shooting of Mr. Michael Brown, a local African-American teenager, on 9 August 2014. They have reportedly been met with excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, who have shot tear gas and rubber bullets at protesters and bystanders, including journalists. On 13 and 19 August 2014, four journalists were assaulted by police, detained for a short period of time, and released without charges. A related communication was sent on 29 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no USA 15/2013.	

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29/08/2014 JAL	EGY 11/2014 **Egypt**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations concerning the compulsory registration of all civil society organisations with the Ministry of Social Solidarity in Egypt, in accordance with the restrictive provisions of the Law on Non-Governmental Organizations (No. 84 of 2002). According to the information received, on 18 July 2014, the Ministry of Social Solidarity issued a notice in the newspaper Ahram, requiring all civil society "entities" to register in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 84 of 2002. This announcement comes in the midst of ongoing discussions to revise the Law, which has repeatedly been described as not complying with international standards pertaining to the right to freedom of association, and which the authorities pledged to revise during the country's Universal Periodic Review in 2010. The restrictive content of Law No. 84 of 2002 was the subject of a previous communication sent on 17 November 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. EGY 12/2011.	08/11/2014
03/09/2014 JUA	BHR 12/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of the arrest and detention of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 30 August 2014, Ms. Maryam Al-Khawaja, the co-director of the Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR), co-founder of the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR) and daughter of Mr. Abdulhadi Abdulla Hubail Al-Khawaja, who has been imprisoned since 2011, was detained at the Bahrain airport while travelling to visit her father in prison. Allegedly, she was stopped at the airport because her Bahraini passport had expired, although she was traveling with her Danish passport. She was later transferred to Isa Town women's prison and is being detained for seven days on charges of assaulting a police officer pending investigation by the Public Prosecution. Ms. Al-Khawaja's Danish passport was allegedly confiscated and she has been denied access to a lawyer. It is believed that these charges relate to the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights "Wanted for Justice" campaign in which they named alleged human rights violators in the country. Ms. Al-Khawaja was the subject of two previous communications dated 9 September 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. BHR 18/2011; and 18 October 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. BHR 10/2012.	

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04/09/2014 JAL	AUS 3/2014 **Australia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged undue restrictions on the right to freedom of expression, opinion, and peaceful assembly contained in the draft Workplaces (Protection from Protestors) Bill 2014. According to the information received, on 24 June 2014, the House of Assembly of the Tasmanian Parliament passed the proposed bill, and the Legislative Council considered the Bill on 19 August 2014. The Bill intends to prohibit protest activities that hinder the operation of business activities. It contains a number of provisions which unduly restrict the rights to freedom of expression and assembly in relation to, amongst others, the prohibition of protest activity in public spaces; the broad definition of protestors which targets a variety of individuals; the definition of protest activity as "an opinion, or belief, in respect of a political, environmental, social, cultural or economic issue" and the imposition of disproportionate punishments, which include excessive fines and prison sentences.	05/11/2014 23/12/2014
04/09/2014 JAL	BRA 8/2014 **Brazil**	**Human rights defenders; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations of threats and attacks against a human rights defender, and an attack against her family and raid on her home. According to the information received, on 23 May 2014, a human rights defender promoting the rights of sex workers in Brazil publicly denounced the actions of the police against sex workers during a raid on a building in Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, where approximately 300 women were working as prostitutes. On 4 June 2014, the human rights defender again denounced the above-mentioned actions of the police at a public hearing. On 21 June 2014, she was abducted by four men in a car, cut on her neck and arm with a knife, and threatened with the aim of getting her to stop reporting on the raid. Two days later, she received a death threat from a police officer. On 30 July 2014, her mother's home was raided by unknown individuals. Concern is expressed at the threats and attacks against the human rights defender and her family.	10/12/2014

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04/09/2014 UA	GTM 6/2014 **Guatemala**	**Water and Sanitation;**	Alegaciones de violación del acceso al derecho al agua potable de las comunidades Las Granadillas, Guatemala. De acuerdo a la información recibida, el acueducto que abastecía de agua a 7 comunidades en el departamento de Zacapa, Guatemala, fue destruido, dejando a estas comunidades sin acceso al agua potable, afectando seriamente su salud. Estos hechos se enmarcarían en una serie de incidentes anteriores relativos a la destrucción del mismo acueducto. Las comunidades presentaron una denuncia al Ministerio de Gobernación solicitando la intervención de la Policía Nacional Civil (PNC) para patrullar el área y asegurar que las tuberías del acueducto no fuesen nuevamente dañadas, sin obtener ninguna respuesta. OHCHR Guatemala emitió un comunicado de prensa sobre el tema el 8 de Junio de 2014.	
04/09/2014 JAL	MAR 6/2014 **Maroc**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations relatives au refus d'enregistrement d'une association au Maroc. Selon les informations reçues, les autorités de la Wilaya auraient refusé de réceptionner les documents constitutifs de l'organisation non gouvernementale Freedom Now sans octroyer de motif de refus. Des allégations de refus de réceptionner les documents de constitution d'une association ont fait l'objet de deux communications envoyées le 23 mars 2012, voir référence A/HRC/21/49, cas no. MAR 1/2012, et le 29 novembre 2011, voir référence A/HRC/19/44, cas no. MAR 8/2011.	17/10/2014
04/09/2014 JAL	SAU 10/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations of death sentences imposed by beheading for non-violent offenses in Saudi Arabia. According to the information received, in August 2014, Saudi Arabia has executed at least 22 people, eight of whom were convicted of non-violent offenses, including drug smuggling and sorcery; between 4 and 14 August 2014, authorities beheaded three men across the country for drug smuggling; on 5 August 2014, authorities in al-Jawf Province publicly beheaded a Saudi Arabian man for allegedly practicing sorcery; and on 18 August 2014, in the Najran province, authorities beheaded four Saudi men, Mr. Hadi al-Mutlaq, Mr. Awadh al-Mutlaq, Mr. Mufreh al-Yami, and Mr. Ali al-Yami, on charges of attempted smuggling of drugs. They were reportedly forced to confess after being subjected to torture and sentenced to death on the basis of these confessions. Concern is raised that the families of the victims are allegedly being threatened for appealing to human rights organizations to save them from execution.	

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05/09/2014 JAL	ECU 2/2014 **Ecuador**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones de actos intimidatorios por parte de la Policía y la Dirección de Migración y Extranjería contra un ex miembro y colaborador de la Fundación Pachamama. Según la información recibida, el 16 de julio de 2014, tras un acto organizado por la Fundación Pachamama, primero policías vestidos de civil y luego policías uniformados, habrían exigido al Sr. Oliver Cyrus Rothschild Utne la presentación de su documentación, presuntamente para verificación de su estatus migratorio. Posteriormente habría sido retenido sin motivo por la policía durante cuatro horas. El 17 de julio, habría sido informado que su visa había sido revocada y las autoridades le habrían exigido abandonar el país. Estos actos constituirían actos de intimidación realizados por motivos presuntamente relacionados con la afiliación del Sr. Utne con la Fundación Pachamama, la cual habría sido disuelta en diciembre de 2013 en aplicación del Decreto Ejecutivo 16. La Fundación Pachamama y su presunto cierre basado en la aplicación del Decreto Ejecutivo 16 fueron objeto de una comunicación previa enviada el 31 de diciembre de 2013, ver A/HRC/26/21, caso ECU 4/2013. El Decreto Ejecutivo 16 fue objeto de una comunicación previa enviada el 16 de septiembre de 2013, ver A/HRC/25/74, caso ECU 1/2013.	
09/09/2014 JUA	CHN 8/2014 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arrest, detention and interrogation of human rights defenders in China. According to the information received, Mr. Chang Boyang, legal representative of the Zhengzhou branch of Yirenping, a non-profit organization, was detained on 27 May 2014. On 12 June 2014, the bank account of Yirenping, Zhengzhou was frozen. On 17 June 2014, the office was raided by the police and a staff member was interrogated concerning Mr. Boyang. On 3 July 2014, Mr. Boyang was charged with "engaging in illegal business operations" and remains in detention. On 13 July 2014, the Yirenping office was raided again. On 22 August 2014, a former staff member was interrogated over a period of six hours regarding Mr. Boyang. Concern is expressed at the arrest and detention of Mr. Boyang and the interrogation of members of Yirenping.	14/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
09/09/2014 JUA	EGY 12/2014 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary detention and failure to provide adequate medical treatment. According to the information received, on 3 July 2013, Mr. Khaled Al-Qazzaz was arrested presumably in connection to his position in the former Government. He has since his transfer to Tora Maximum Security Prison, on 17 December 2013, been detained without charge and trial, and no evidence has been disclosed to justify his detention. Mr. Al-Qazzaz has been held for over eight months in a small prison cell without natural light and is only permitted to leave his cell for one hour, five days a week. His family and lawyers are allowed to visit irregularly under the surveillance of prison staff. Due to his detention, Mr Al-Qazzaz has lost mobility in one arm. He has reportedly been denied access to surgery identified as necessary to avoid permanent paralysis of his limbs and respiratory functions. His only access to medicine is through relatives during visits. Serious concern is expressed at the alleged arbitrary detention of Mr. Al-Qazzaz and the failure to provide him with adequate medical treatment. He was the subject of a previous communication sent on 27 December 2013, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. EGY 20/2013, and an opinion of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, dated 7 August 2013, see A/HRC/WGAD/2013, Opinion No. 39/2013.	31/10/2014
09/09/2014 JAL	GEO 1/2014 **Georgia**	**Adequate housing; Cultural Rights; Food; Minority issues;**	Alleged involuntary resettlement of an estimated 1,700 to 2,500 inhabitants of the upper Svaneti region, including a large number of individuals and families from the Svan minority ethnic subgroup. According to the information received, the Government of Georgia plans to resume the construction of the Khudoni hydropower plant in the Enguri River gorge on the territory of the Mestia municipality in upper Svaneti, four kilometres south of the village of Khaishi, Georgia. It is reported that the construction will flood at least 1,500 hectares of forest and agricultural land along with the village of Khaishi, which is the administrative centre of a number of villages in the area. Concern is expressed that the residents of the Upper Svaneti region will face violations of their right to an adequate standard of living, including food and housing, and their right to take part in cultural life as a result of the construction of Khudoni dam and their resettlement.	16/12/2014

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09/09/2014 JUA	USA 16/2014 **United States of America**	**African descent; Racism; Summary executions;**	Alleged infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees, including racial discrimination. According to the information received, in July 1998, Mr. Earl Ringo, an African-American then aged 24, was arrested for the murder of two people in Columbia, Missouri, and sentenced to death in 1999. It is reported that Mr. Ringo is scheduled to be executed on 10 September 2014. Concerns are raised about the fairness of the proceedings which reportedly did not fully comply with international human rights law and allegations that race may have been a key factor in the imposition of the death penalty against Mr. Ringo. Concern is also raised about alleged discrimination against African-Americans in the imposition of the death penalty in the United States of America.	
10/09/2014 JUA	KGZ 4/2014 **Kyrgyz Republic**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged physical attack against a human rights lawyer and threats against him and the non-governmental organization (NGO) he works for. According to the information received, on 4 September 2014, Mr. Makhamajan Abdujaparov, who works for the NGO Spravedlivost ("Justice"), was assaulted by a representative or an affiliate of the State Committee on National Security (SCNS). It is alleged that shortly after Mr. Abdujaparov filed a complaint with the police, an employee of Spravedlivost received a threatening call from SCNS. Moreover, earlier in the year, human rights lawyers at Spravedlivost were reportedly advised by authorities not to intervene in cases related to allegations of torture, and a number of employees of Spravedlivost were intimidated and threatened with criminal charges by the Prosecutor's office and SCNS, while others were summoned and interrogated by the police. Concern is expressed that the alleged violations may be a result of Mr. Abudjaparov's and Spravedlivost's legitimate work in the defence of human rights.	

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10/09/2014 JAL	NPL 3/2014 **Nepal**	**Sale of children; Slavery; Trafficking; Violence against women;**	Allegations of abduction, rape and trafficking of two minors and the subsequent refusal of the police to register the complaints. According to information received, on 2 December 2013, Ms. X, 16 years old, was abducted and trafficked across the border while travelling from Asuraina Village Development Committee (VDC) to Hattiban, a town near the Indian border. She remained in captivity for 18 days during which she was sexually abused. She managed to escape and return to Nepal where she tried to file a complaint with the police. However, the police refused to register the first information report (FIR). Ms. Y, 17 years old, was abducted by a neighbour and his son on 16 June 2014 in the Rupandehi district. Her mother witnessed the abduction. The police refused to register a complaint that the victims' brother was trying to file on 27 June 2014 because one of the perpetrators had filed an injunction before the District Court. Ms. Y's whereabouts are still unknown.	
12/09/2014 JUA	HND 7/2014 **Honduras**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alegaciones sobre amenazas y actos de intimidación y hostigamiento contra periodistas y defensores de derechos humanos en Honduras. Según la información recibida, la Sra. Dina Meetabel Meza Elvir, periodista y miembro del Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), habría sufrido amenazas, intimidaciones y hostigamiento; el Sr. Julio Ernesto Alvarado, periodista, habría recibido amenazas y habría sido condenado por difamación y prohibido de ejercer el periodismo por un período de 16 meses; el Sr. Mario Argeñal Medina, hermano del Sr. Juan Carlos Argeñal Medina, periodista asesinado en 2013, habría sido objeto de hostigamiento y vigilancia; el radio periodista Sr. Miguel Dubón habría sido objeto de intimidación y el programa que conducía habría sido cerrado. Se expresa preocupación por la integridad física y psicológica de estas personas y por el ejercicio de su derecho a la libertad de expresión. Alegaciones sobre amenazas contra la Sra. Meza Elvir y el asesinato del Sr. Juan Carlos Argeñal Medina han sido objeto de comunicaciones anteriores enviadas el 26 de abril de 2012, referencia A/HRC/21/49, caso HND 4/2012, y el 17 de diciembre de 2013, referencia A/HRC/26/21, caso HND 6/2013,. A su vez, alegaciones previas de amenazas y agresiones contra integrantes del COFADEH han sido objeto de una comunicación el 20 de junio 2014, caso HND 6/2014, ver abajo.	

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12/09/2014 JAL	IDN 4/2014 **Indonesia**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of two journalists and an indigenous leader in West Papua, Indonesia. On 6 August 2014, two French journalists, Mr. Thomas Dandois and Ms. Valentine Bourrat, interviewed Mr. Areki Wanimbo, a Papuan indigenous leader, to obtain information regarding the conflict between the Indonesian security forces and the National Liberation Army of West Papua (Tentara Pembebasan Nasional Papua Barat, TPNPB). The journalists were accompanied by a Papuan human rights defender, Mr. Theo Hesegem, and a local interpreter, Mr. Aleksander Logo. After the interview, police arrested all participants and interrogated them at the police station. Mr. Logo and two other Papuans, Mr. Deni Dow and Mr. Jornus Wenda, were released without charges on 7 August 2014. The two journalists and the indigenous leader remain in detention. Reportedly, the journalists, who were travelling on a tourist visa, were charged with misuse of their visa under the Immigration Law and attempted treason under articles 106 and 110 of the Penal Code, for providing ammunition to members of the TPNPB. Mr. Wanimbo was charged with complicity to misuse the visa and attempted treason for providing ammunition to the TPNPB, as well as for collecting donations for a meeting.	
12/09/2014 JUA	THA 10/2014 **Thailand**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged defamation complaint against two human rights defenders for their legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and their activities in monitoring, documenting and reporting on cases of torture and ill-treatment. According to the information received, on 2 May 2014, Ms. Khongkachonkiet, Director of Cross Cultural Foundation (CrCF), and Mr. Homla-or, President of CrCF, published an open letter calling for an investigation into allegations of torture reportedly committed by Thai security forces. On 20 May 2014, a criminal complaint was filed against Ms. Khongkachonkiet and CrCF for defamation of the army. On 24 August 2014, Ms. Khongkachonkiet and Mr. Homla-or received a letter summoning them to meet with the police. It is alleged that the defamation complaint was filed to intimidate Ms. Khongkachonkiet and Mr. Homla in relation to CrCF's activities in monitoring and documenting cases of torture and ill-treatment, and as a form of reprisal for CrCF's cooperation with the United Nations Committee against Torture during the examination of Thailand's initial report in May 2014.	15/09/2014

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15/09/2014 JUA	BFA 1/2014 **Burkina Faso**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Allégations de menaces de mort à l'encontre d'un journaliste et allégations d'entrée par effraction et vol de matériel professionnel dans les bureaux d'un journal au Burkina Faso. Selon les informations reçues, le 30 juillet 2014, des individus non-identifiés seraient entrés par effraction dans les locaux du journal l'Evénement et y auraient dérobé l'ordinateur de M. Newton Ahmed Barry, rédacteur en chef et co-fondateur du journal, ainsi que des documents et de l'argent. Suite à cet incident, M. Barry aurait reçu des menaces de mort lors d'appels téléphoniques anonymes. De graves préoccupations sont exprimées au sujet de la sécurité de M. Barry et du fait que ces actes seraient liés à l'exercice du droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, ainsi que du droit de chercher et de recevoir des informations et opinions, particulièrement dans le contexte de débats politiques et d'enquêtes sur des actes présumés de corruption.	
16/09/2014 AL	MEX 16/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. Según información recibida, el día 27 de junio de 2013, los Sres. Rodolfo Magaña Platas, Lauro González Cruz, Javier Borges Ávila, Jesús Octavio Vázquez Vargas e Idelfonso Juárez González, todos miembros de la Fuerza Civil de Monterrey, habrían sido ordenados a comparecer en las dependencias de la Agencia Estatal de Investigaciones de Monterrey donde fueron detenidos sin orden de aprehensión. Durante su estadía de varios días en ese lugar, los cinco oficiales habrían sido torturados, incluyendo golpes en varias partes del cuerpo; asfixia con bolsa en la cara; el llamado submarino húmedo y descargas eléctricas en los genitales. Asimismo, fueron amenazados y forzados a firmar declaraciones auto inculpatorias.	06/02/2015
16/09/2014 AL	MEX 17/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. Según información recibida, el Sr. Adrián Vázquez Lagunés fue detenido clandestinamente el 26 de septiembre de 2012 por personal de la Policía Estatal Preventiva de la Ciudad de Tijuana siendo golpeado y torturado para que realizara confesiones auto-incriminatorias. Como consecuencia de las heridas sufridas, el Sr. Vázquez habría tenido que ser operado de urgencia pese a la negativa de las autoridades públicas de brindarle asistencia médica.	25/11/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
16/09/2014 AL	NPL 4/2014 **Nepal**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged excessive use of force by the Crime Investigation Department of the Nepal Police resulting in the death of a wanted gang member allegedly involved in several criminal activities. According to the information received, on 6 August 2014, Mr. Dinesh Adhikari was shot dead by the Crime Investigation Department in an alleged encounter in Bhimdhunga. On 7 August 2014, Mr. Adhikari's family and leaders of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN UML), of which Mr. Adhikari was a member, indicated their belief that, contrary to official reports, Mr. Adhikari was in police custody before being killed in an unknown location, and was subsequently brought to Bhimdhunga. Witnesses who visited the alleged crime scene indicated that it looked like the scene had been staged. Mr Adhikari's relatives submitted a complaint to the police, however, it is reported that no police or judicial investigation into the case has yet taken place.	
16/09/2014 JAL	PHL 4/2014 **Philippines**	**Discrimination against women ; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations of non-compliance of the reform of the Criminal Code with international human rights law, including the right of women and girls to the highest attainable standard of health and physical integrity. According to the information received, on 19 August 2014, the Department of Justice of the Philippines announced the completion of Book II of the Criminal Code, which does not contain any exceptions to the total ban on abortions. As a result, it is reported that the Criminal Code will continue to impose criminal penalties on women and girls undergoing abortions under any circumstances, leaving them at serious risk of abuse, harassment and discrimination, as well as prosecution and punishment.	
18/09/2014 AL	MEX 18/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. Según información recibida, entre el 21 y el 25 de marzo de 2009 en la Ciudad de Tijuana, Estado de Baja California, 25 agentes de la Secretaria de Seguridad Pública fueron detenidos por el supuesto delito de Delincuencia Organizada por personal del Ejército. Durante su detención y posterior arraigo fueron torturados física y psicológicamente, supuestamente por miembros de la Infantería del Ejército bajo órdenes directas del Secretario de Seguridad del Estado. Las personas mencionadas en la comunicación han sido objeto de una previa comunicación enviada al Gobierno de México con fecha de 28 de mayo 2009, A/HRC/13/39/Add.1, para. 184.	26/11/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
19/09/2014 JUA	IRN 18/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Iran;**	Imprisonment and alleged deteriorating health condition of a human rights activist in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, on 15 January 2014, Mr. Heshmatollah Tabarzadi was arrested to serve the remainder of an eight-year prison sentence for propaganda against the Government, congregation and mutiny with intent to act against national security, insulting the Supreme Leader and the President, and disrupting public order. Mr. Tabarzadi reportedly suffers from diabetes and high blood pressure and concerns are raised that these health conditions are reportedly deteriorating due to his prison confinement.	
19/09/2014 UA	PAK 10/2014 **Pakistan**	**Disappearances;**	Allegations of ill-treatment, harassment and reprisals against a human rights defender for cooperating with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. According to the information received, on 12 September 2014, prior to his visit to Geneva to meet with members of the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances, Mr. Babar Anis Syed, who works on the issue of enforced disappearance on behalf of Urdu speaking people in Pakistan, was arrested by Pakistani ranger personnel without an arrest warrant. He was taken to the premises of the Sachal Rangers Office, where he was reportedly ill-treated, beaten and interrogated about his planned visit to Geneva while being blindfolded. At midnight on the same day, his family was called to collect Mr. Syed from the Sachal Rangers Office after being fingerprinted. It is reported that while Mr. Syed was detained some of his documents prepared for his visit to Geneva were taken from his home. Concern is raised that the ill-treatment, harassment and threats appear to be acts of reprisal against Mr. Syed for his work on the issue of enforced disappearance and for his engagement with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights, namely the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances.	

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22/09/2014 AL	MEX 19/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. Según información recibida, el día 3 de setiembre de 2012, los Sres. Alejandro Ávila Arteaga y Juan Carlos Luna Ramirez fueron detenidos en el domicilio del segundo por personal de la Policía Federal Preventiva y sujetos a numerosos golpes, toques eléctricos y asfixia con agua y bolsas en la cara al tiempo que eran amenazados y forzados a confesar actividades delictivas. Las torturas habrían continuado en el transporte a las instalaciones de la Policía Federal Preventiva y luego a la Subprocuraduría Especializada en Investigación de Delincuencia Organizada (SEIDO) donde finalmente habrían firmado confesiones forzadas ante la presencia de oficiales policiales y los abogados defensores.	09/02/2015
23/09/2014 JAL	KGZ 5/2014 **Kyrgyz Republic**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations concerning amendments to the laws governing non-profit organisations, which, if adopted without further changes, may unduly restrict the right to freedom of association. According to the information received, on 26 May 2014, members of Parliament registered a draft law which will require non-profit organizations conducting "political activities" and receiving funding from international or foreign sources, to register as "foreign agents". Concern is raised that these requirements contravene international human rights law relating to freedom of association.	

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24/09/2014 JUA	COL 8/2014 **Colombia**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Alegación sobre amenazas de muerte contra 87 defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos en Colombia. Según la información recibida, entre el 8 y 9 de septiembre de 2014, 87 defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos fueron amenazados de muerte a través de tres correos electrónicos enviados a decenas de direcciones electrónicas pertenecientes a diferentes organizaciones sociales y de derechos humanos en Colombia. El primer correo, recibido el 8 de septiembre de 2014, declara "objetivo militar" a 86 defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos incluidos en una denominada "Lista Negra", a quienes se les advierte que serán asesinados. El segundo correo electrónico, recibido el 9 de septiembre de 2014, incluye una lista de 87 personas amenazadas, las mismas que aparecían en el correo anterior sumado una nueva defensora de los derechos humanos. El mensaje amenaza nuevamente con asesinar a las personas en la lista y a sus hijos. El tercer correo electrónico, recibido el 9 de septiembre de 2014, amenaza de forma directa a tres defensoras de los derechos humanos que habían aparecido en la primera lista pero no en la segunda. El correo incluía tres archivos adjuntos con los obituarios de cada una de las defensoras, indicando que están muertas y anunciando la fecha y hora de su deceso. Se expresa preocupación por la vida y la seguridad de los defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos amenazados en estos correos.	23/10/2014
25/09/2014 JAL	BRA 6/2014 **Brazil**	**Summary executions; Violence against women;**	Allegations of summary executions and acts of violence against women by Brazilian security forces. According to the information received, since the beginning of 2014, Brazilian security forces may have summarily executed more than 30 people in the community of Acari (Rio de Janeiro) during military police operations. During these operations, security forces reportedly destroyed people's belongings, illegally entered private houses, and threatened and beat women. Concerns are raised about the indiscriminate use of firearms and the situation of women at risk during these operations. Concern is also raised about the legal framework of police incursions in private residences without legal warrants.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/09/2014 JAL	BRN 1/2014 **Brunei Darussalam**	**Discrimination against women ; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the non-compliance with international human rights standards of the Shariah Penal Code Order, 2013 (SPC), enacted in Brunei Darussalam. According to the information received, the SPC's implementation is taking place in three phases. The first phase became operational on 1 May 2014. The second and third phases are expected to commence in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Reportedly, contrary to international human rights standards, the SPC provides inter alia, for the mandatory death penalty and its use for some non-violent acts, including same-sex relations, insulting Islam and its doctrines, and witchcraft. The SPC also stipulates stoning as a method of execution, as well as corporal punishment by amputation and flogging, and allows reliance merely on the accused's confession in order to reach a guilty verdict. Concern is expressed that the SPC discriminates against women and religious minorities; institutionalizes gender-based stereotypes of women regarding their social role and responsibility to preserve the honour of the family; criminalizes blasphemy; and imposes restrictions on the right to freedom of opinion and expression.	13/11/2014
25/09/2014 JAL	HTI 3/2014 **Other**	**Adequate housing; Haiti; Health; Water and Sanitation;**	Allegation that the United Nations failed to take reasonable precautions to prevent the introduction of cholera in Haiti by the United Nations peacekeeping mission troops and its spread in Haiti and as a result, negatively impacted various human rights, including the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the right to adequate housing and the right to the maximum attainable standard of physical and mental health of the individuals affected by the cholera outbreak in Haiti since 2010. It is further alleged that those individuals affected by the cholera outbreak have been denied access to legal remedies and have not received compensation.	10/10/2014 25/11/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
25/09/2014 JAL	RUS 7/2014 **Russian Federation**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of threats, deportation and categorisation of a non-governmental organization as a 'foreign agent'. According to the information received, on 27 January 2014, the Institute for Freedom of Information Development Foundation (IFIDF), a non-governmental organization campaigning for transparency in government, received an official notice obliging it to register as a 'foreign agent'. On 5 August 2014, Ms. Jennifer Gaspar, spouse of Mr. Ivan Pavlov, Head Counsel at IFIDF, was informed that her residence permit had been cancelled. The same day, Mr. Pavlov received a threat via the IFIDF website. On 19 August 2014, the Frunzenskiy District Court upheld the decision to deport Ms. Gaspar. On 29 August 2014, IFIDF was added to the list of 'foreign agents', despite a pending appeal against the notice of violation. Concern is expressed at the alleged threat against Mr. Pavlov and the deportation of Ms. Gaspar, as well as the categorisation of IFIDF as a 'foreign agent'.	24/11/2014
25/09/2014 JUA	SLE 1/2014 **Sierra Leone**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of threats against a human rights defender. According to the information received, during an interview on 4 August 2014, Ms. Mary Conteh, National Coordinator of the Women's Centre for Good Governance and Human Rights (WOCEGAR), a non-governmental organization, criticized the Government of Sierra Leone's response to the Ebola outbreak. On 6 August 2014, a public official reportedly declared during a stakeholder meeting that he would not hesitate to arrest and close the organizations of human rights defenders critical of Government actions. On 24 August 2014, Ms. Conteh sought information from a public official on the use of State funding provided to combat Ebola and was threatened that he could have her disappeared. On 28 August 2014, Ms. Conteh received a threat over the phone that false information about her having contracted Ebola would be spread if she continued her human rights work. Concern is expressed at the threats made against Ms. Conteh, who was the subject of a previous communication sent on 23 September 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. SLE 1/2011.	

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26/09/2014 JAL	MEX 20/2014 **México**	**Freedom of expression; Summary executions;**	Presunto uso excesivo de la fuerza y posibles ejecuciones sumarias por parte de fuerzas militares durante un operativo que resultó en la muerte de 22 personas en "Cuadrilla Nueva', Tlataya, Estado de México. Según nueva información recibida, después de un enfrentamiento entre el Ejército y las personas armadas, éstas últimas habrían depuesto sus armas y se habrían rendido ante los soldados, quienes luego habrían procedido a ejecutarlos. El 17 de septiembre de 2014, un artículo fue publicado en medios de comunicación con el testimonio de un testigo directo de las posibles ejecuciones extrajudiciales. Los periodistas Pablo Ferri Tórtola y la fotógrafa Nathalie Iriarte, autores de dicho artículo, habrían expresado temor por posibles represalias en respuesta a su labor periodística. El caso de estas 22 personas fue objeto de una carta de alegación enviada el 4 de agosto de 2014, ver arriba caso no. MEX 11/2014.	02/12/2014
29/09/2014 JUA	OMN 2/2014 **Oman**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and/or reprisals committed against a human rights defender for his cooperation with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of assembly and of association. According to the information received, on 14 September 2014, Mr. Tariq Al Sabbahi, a human rights defender, was threatened with legal actions by two officers of the Omani internal security department, who forbade him to collaborate with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of assembly and of association or United Nations staff members. Mr. Tariq had met with the Special Rapporteur on 13 September 2014, during the Special Rapporteur's official visit to the country. The two officers of the internal security department reportedly also forbade him to contact international organizations active in the field of human rights, including the United Nations, without the authorities' express consent.	16/12/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
30/09/2014 JAL	BGD 6/2014 **Bangladesh**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged physical attacks, arrests and detention of trade union leaders and other human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 28 July 2014, workers began a hunger strike at Hossain Market, Dhaka, over unpaid wages. On 6 August 2014, police entered the Market and prevented human rights defenders from providing medicine and saline to strikers. They then charged at the crowd and physically assaulted Ms. Shabnam Hafiz, Ms. Saydia Gulrukh, Prof. Samina Lutfa Nitra and Mr. Salim Mahmud. Ms. Hafiz was arrested and released the same day. The next day, police forcefully ended the strike, verbally assaulting Ms. Moshefra Mishu before arresting her and Ms. Joly Talukder. Both were released the same day. On 20 August 2014, Ms. Mishu and Ms. Jesmin Jui were detained and released later the same day. Concern is expressed at the physical attacks, arrests and detention. Ms. Mishu was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 17 February 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. BGD 1/2011.	
30/09/2014 JAL	LBY 3/2014 **Libya**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Allegations of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment committed by Libyan law enforcement officials. According to the information received, Mr. X was captured in 2011 by forces of the National Transitional Council and has since been kept in solitary confinement and incommunicado detention. He has reportedly been denied access to his family or a lawyer and has not been given the opportunity to challenge his detention before a legitimate judicial authority. During his detention, Mr. X has allegedly been subjected to various forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. He has also been interrogated by unknown persons in the absence of any legal representation, and forced to sign confessions apparently extracted under duress.	

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01/10/2014 JUA	MYS 6/2014 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of criminalization of the lawful exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, through application of the Sedition Act of 1948. According to the information received, at least 23 persons, including elected Members of Parliament, political activists, human rights defenders, academics, lawyers, students and journalists, have been charged, detained and sentenced under the Sedition Act of 1948 for expressing opinions and disseminating information through different channels, including the internet and traditional media. It is reported that the Sedition Act of 1948 has been increasingly used in recent months to prevent and criminalize democratic speech, including criticism against the Government, its leaders and ruling political parties, as well as to prevent discussions on religion and ethnicity issues.	14/10/2014
02/10/2014 JUA	BDI 2/2014 **Burundi**	**Disappearances; Summary executions;**	Allégations des exécutions sommaires ou extra-judiciaires. Selon les informations reçues, depuis juillet 2014, environs 40 cadavres auraient été découverts flottant sur le lac Rweru, aussi bien que dans la rivière Kagera venant du Rwanda. A ce jour, aucune enquête indépendante et impartiale afin de déterminer l'identité des victimes, d'établir les faits qui ont causé la mort de ces personnes et de poursuivre les responsables présumés n'aurait été mené.	
02/10/2014 JAL	SLV 1/2014 **El Salvador**	**Discrimination against women ; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones recibidas sobre la situación de 17 mujeres encarceladas por razones relacionadas con el embarazo y respecto a la penalización del aborto en El Salvador bajo cualquier circunstancia que no parece estar en conformidad con las leyes y normas internacionales de derechos humanos, ya que continúa restringiendo el derecho de las mujeres y las niñas a la integridad física y al más alto nivel posible de salud física y mental.	

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02/10/2014 JUA	IRN 19/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent execution of an Iranian national. According to the information received, on 1 October 2014, Mr. Seyyed Hossein Kazemeyni (Ayatollah) Boroujerdi, who was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment in June 2007 on charges of "waging war against God" (Moharebeh) and acting against national security, was transferred to an unknown location by prison authorities for his imminent execution. Reportedly, his family was not informed of his transfer or the planned execution. Prior to the transfer, on 23 September 2014, the Prosecutor of the Special Clerical Court had allegedly threatened Mr. Boroujerdi with execution for the contents of his new book, which he considered heretical. It is further alleged that the threat of execution may also have been triggered by Mr. Boroujerdi's open letter to the United Nations Secretary General published on 22 September 2014. Mr. Boroujerdi was the subject of a previous communication sent on 10 July 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. IRN 11/2013.	09/02/2015
02/10/2014 AL	NPL 5/2014 **Nepal**	**Freedom of expression;**	Allegations of intimidation against several journalists of Nepal's largest newspaper, Kantipur. According to the information received, on 26 August 2014, the Supreme Court ordered the publishers of Kantipur daily, Mr. Kailash Siroiha and Ms. Swastika Siroiha, its editor, Mr. Sudheer Sharma, and one of its reporters, Mr. Ghanshyam Khadka, to appear before the Court within seven days to record their statements on why they should not be convicted on contempt of court charges. This order was in response to two writ petitions following the publication of critical news reports on the judiciary, including on the appointment of Supreme Court Judges. Unusually, the Supreme Court instructed the court administration to file the contempt petition as a criminal case. Separately, in June 2014, the Minister of Law, Mr. Narahari Acharya, introduced a Contempt of Court Bill in the parliament. Concern is raised that the overly-broad scope of the Bill and its unclear language could lead to arbitrary interpretations limiting legitimate criticism against courts.	

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02/10/2014 JAL	QAT 2/2014 **Qatar**	**Business enterprises; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Migrants;**	Alleged temporary disappearance followed by arbitrary detention and subsequent denial for two human rights defenders to leave Qatar. According to the information received, on 27 August 2014, Mr. Krishna Upadhyaya and Mr. Ghimire Gundev of the Global Network for Rights and Development, an international non-governmental organization which promotes human rights and development, arrived in Qatar to investigate the working conditions of Nepalese migrant workers. During their visit, they were placed under police surveillance, including at their hotel. On 31 August 2014, they checked out of the hotel, but did not board their flights. On 6 September 2014, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar confirmed that they had been arrested and detained by State Security forces. On 9 September 2014, the two men were released from detention. However, they have still not been allowed to leave the country. Grave concern is expressed at the refusal to allow Mr. Upadhyaya and Mr. Gundev to leave the country.	18/12/2014
02/10/2014 JAL	RUS 8/2014 **Russian Federation**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged prevention of two, and attempted prevention of another two indigenous rights defenders to travel from Russia to New York to take part in the United Nations World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. According to the information received, on 18 September 2014, Mr. Rodion Sulyandziga, head of the Russian Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North, intended to fly from Sheremetyevo International Airport, Moscow, to New York. However, his passport was seized by passport control officials because a page had been removed. He was unable to exit Russia and faces administrative sanctions. On 20 September 2014, Ms. Anna Naikanchina, of the same organisation, was unable to travel for the same reason. On the same day, Ms. Valentina Sovkina and Ms. Alexandra Artieva, Saami rights defenders, had their car tires punctured, and were stopped and questioned three times by traffic police. During one check, an individual attempted to steal Ms. Sovinka's belongings. Ms. Sovkina and Ms. Artieva were able to exit Russia one day later.	28/11/2014

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02/10/2014 JUA	RWA 1/2014 **Rwanda**	**Disappearances; Summary executions;**	Allégations des exécutions sommaires ou extra-judiciaires. Selon les informations reçues, depuis juillet 2014, environs 40 cadavres auraient été découverts flottant sur le lac Rweru, aussi bien que dans la rivière Kagera venant du Rwanda. A ce jour, aucune enquête indépendante et impartiale afin de déterminer l'identité des victimes, d'établir les faits qui ont causé la mort de ces personnes et de poursuivre les responsables présumés n'aurait été mené.	16/10/2014
03/10/2014 JUA	EGY 13/2014 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of 50 juveniles and of two 18 year-olds by prison guards, police and military officers, as well as refusal by the Public Prosecutor and the Court of Misdemeanours of Alexandria to open investigations into these allegations. According to the information received, between 20 September 2013 and 30 May 2014, 52 males between the ages of 15 and 18 were arrested without warrants by police and military officers during peaceful demonstrations against the regime. They are currently detained in the Koum el Dekka prison, Montaza District, Alexandria, and charged with "demonstrating without authorization", "assaults on police officers" and "affiliation to a prohibited party". On numerous occasions, these types of charges have been brought against political opponents in Egypt, particularly against supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood.	

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03/10/2014 UA	IRN 20/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and sentencing to 11 years imprisonment of an Iranian-British dual national following a trial that did not comply with international standards. According to the information received, a 75-year-old Iranian-British dual national was arrested on 5 May 2011 by five individuals who identified themselves as "Entezami" officials and detained without charges during 45 days in Evin Prison, Tehran. The five individuals did not show an arrest warrant or provide a reason for the arrest. Two years later, in 2013, the person in question was tried by the Revolutionary Court of Tehran and sentenced to 11 years imprisonment, including eight years for espionage and three years for possessing alcohol at home. The individual was detained several months without charge or trial, with only irregular access to legal counsel and limited contact with family members. Even after having been charged, the individual was not able to grasp the reason for such a detention and trial, and no evidence was reportedly brought against the individual. . Grave concern has been expressed about the individual's physical and mental integrity.	
03/10/2014 JAL	MDV 2/2014 **Maldives**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of serious criminal charges brought against all five members of the Human Rights Commission of the Maldives (HRCM) in reprisal for their cooperation with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. According to the information received, on 14 September 2014, HRCM submitted a report to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in view of the upcoming Universal Periodic Review of the Maldives in 2015. The report, among other issues raised, reportedly criticised the judiciary and the Supreme Court. On 22 September 2014, the Supreme Court initiated a case against the five members of the HRCM, under its suo moto procedure. The members were reportedly presented with charges of "spreading wrongful information and giving a wrongful impression of the constitutional mandate of the Supreme Court". Grave concern is expressed regarding what is seen as an act of reprisal against HRCM and its members for their cooperation with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights.	

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03/10/2014 JUA	MEX 21/2014 **México**	**Disappearances; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alegación sobre casos de ejecución extrajudicial y desaparición forzada masiva de estudiantes de la Escuela Normal Rural "Raúl Isidro Burgos" en Iguala, Estado De Guerrero, México. El día 26 de septiembre de 2014 a las 21:00 hs., aproximadamente 80 estudiantes de la Escuela Normal Rural "Raúl Isidro Burgos" se dirigían a la ciudad de Chilpancingo desde la ciudad de Iguala, a bordo de tres autobuses de la empresa Costa Line que habían tomado minutos antes después de llevar a cabo actividades de colecta de recursos para su escuela. Al salir de la central de autobuses, varias patrullas habrían intentado cerrar el paso a los autobuses, y empezaron a disparar de manera intermitente sin dar advertencia alguna. Asimismo, desde esa noche, se desconoce el paradero de 43 estudiantes, incluyendo alrededor de 25 presuntas víctimas de desaparición forzada a manos de la policía municipal.	11/11/2014
03/10/2014 JUA	NPL 6/2014 **Nepal**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Minority issues;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of a human rights defender. According to the information received, Dr. Chandra Kant Raut, the Central Coordinator of Alliance for Independent Madhesh, a non-governmental organization, was arrested without a warrant after delivering a speech on 13 September 2014 at a public meeting calling for a right to secession to be enshrined in Nepal's new Constitution. He reportedly spent six days in police custody on charges related to the Public Offence Act before being presented to the Special Court. On three occasions, the Special Court extended Dr. Raut's pre-trial detention, pending the hearing of his habeas corpus writ in front of the Supreme Court. It is reported that the habeas corpus hearing took place on 21 September 2014 and that the Supreme Court issued a show cause notice, requesting the Special Court to provide justification for Dr. Raut's detention. Following another application by the police, the pre-trial detention was again extended by an additional two days, until 24 September 2014, at which date the next habeas corpus hearing took place. On 24 September, the Special Court extended Dr. Raut's detention for an additional 14 days.	

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03/10/2014 JUA	SAU 11/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and conviction of several human rights defenders for their legitimate human rights activities. According to the information received, six members of the Saudi Civil and Political Rights Association (ACPRA) - Mr. Sheikh Suliaman al-Rashudi, Dr. Abdullah al-Hamid, Dr. Mohammad al-Qahtani, Dr. Abdulkareem Yousef al-Khoder, Mr. Mohammed Saleh al-Bajadi and Mr. Omar al-Hamid al-Saeed - are in detention following convictions for various crimes as a result of their legitimate human rights work. Two other ACPRA members - Mr. Fowzan al-Harbi and Mr. Essa al-Hamid - are free, pending the outcome of appeals for convictions against them. One other ACPRA member, Dr. Abdulrahman al-Hamid, has been detained without charge since 17 April 2014. The aforementioned persons were the subject of a number of previous communications sent on19 March 2004, see E/CN.4/2005/101/Add.1, para 470; 26 April 2004, see E/CN.4/2005/101/Add.1, para 471; 30 May 2005, see E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.1, para 455; 8 February 2007, see A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, para 1741-1743; 28 April 2010, see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para. 2096-2100; 7 April 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. 3/2011; 1 March 2012, see A/HRC/20/30, case no. SAU 6/2012; 3 May 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. 7/2012; 12 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. SAU 9/2012; 21 December 2012, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. SAU 13/2012; 27 March 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. SAU 5/2013; 12 September 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. SAU 8/2013; 3 February 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. SAU 1/2014.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
03/10/2014 JAL	VEN 7/2014 **Venezuela**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Presunta comparecencia ante el Ministerio Público del director de una ONG y declaraciones públicas contrarias a la presunción de inocencia. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 9 de mayo el Sr. Rodrigo Diamanti, director de la ONG Un Mundo sin Mordaza habría sido imputado por los cargos de obstrucción a la vía pública y posesión de artefactos explosivos en grado de complicidad; posteriomentepuesto en libertad condicional con la prohibición de salir del país. El 25 de septiembre de 2014, el Sr. Diamanti habría sido citado a comparecer ante el Ministerio Público con el objetivo de realizar "formal imputación" y se le habría mantenido la prohibición de salida del país. Asimismo, se han recibidos informes acerca de las declaraciones públicas del Presidente de la Asamblea Nacional en un programa televisivo vinculando al Sr. Diamanti con grupos internacionales de apoyo a la lucha política de la oposición en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela; tales declaraciones no respetarían la presunción de inocencia e interferirían con la independencia del poder judicial. La detención por 48 horas del Sr. Diamanti el 7 de mayo de 2014 fue objeto de un llamamiento urgente el 16 de mayo de 2014, ver referencia no. A/HRC/27/72, caso no. VEN 4/2014.	
07/10/2014 JUA	IRN 21/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged risk of imminent execution of a woman after a trial that did not meet fair trial and due process guarantees. According to the information received, on 29 September 2014, authorities transferred Ms. Reyhaneh Jabbari from Gharchak Prison in Tehran to Raja'i Shahr Prison where she was scheduled to be executed the next morning. Ms. Jabbari was sentenced to death in 2007 for allegedly killing a member of the Iranian intelligence services after he attempted to rape her. Raja'i Shahr Prison authorities reportedly confirmed the scheduled execution to Ms. Jabbari's mother and asked her to go to the prison facility on 30 September 2014 to collect the body. However, Ms. Jabbari's execution was postponed for 10 days and she was sent back to Gharchak Prison. Ms. Jabbari was the subject of a previous communication sent to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 14 April 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. IRN 6/2014.	13/02/2015

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07/10/2014 JUA	MDV 1/2014 **Maldives**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged abduction of a journalist after the publication of his article on death threats received by journalists reporting on gang violence. According to the information received, on 4 August 2014, Mr. Ahmed Rilwan Abdulla, a journalist working for Minivan News, published an article on death threats received by 15 journalists who reported on gang violence. On 8 August 2014, at approximately 2 a.m., a man fitting Mr. Abdulla's description was allegedly seen by eyewitnesses being threatened with a knife and forced into a vehicle outside of his apartment. Mr. Abdulla's family filed a missing person's complaint to the Maldives Police Service on 12 August 2014. On 15 August 2014, Mr. Abdulla's family received calls from an unlisted number, warning them to stop their search for Mr. Abdulla. Mr. Abdulla's fate and whereabouts remain unknown. Grave concern is expressed that Mr. Abdulla may have been abducted due to his peaceful and legitimate activities reporting on human rights issues.	
08/10/2014 JUA	PER 2/2014 **Peru**	**Environment; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples; Summary executions;**	Presunto supuestos ataques y asesinatos contra miembros de comunidades indígenas y defensores de derechos humanos en el Perú. Según la información recibida, el 20 de febrero y el 5 de noviembre de 2014, el señor Washington Bolívar Díaz recibió amenazas de muerte por parte de un maderero ilegal y un agricultor, respectivamente. El 3 de junio 2014, el Señor Edwin Chota Valera, líder Asháninka, presentó una carta al Presidente del Consejo de Ministros del Perú denunciando las múltiples amenazas de muerte recibidas por miembros de la misma comunidad. El 1 de septiembre de 2014, los señores Edwin Chota Valera, Jorge Ríos Pérez, Leoncio Quinticima Meléndez y Francisco Pinedo, todos líderes Asháninkas, se dirigían a la frontera con Brasil cuando encontraron una base maderera ilegal y solicitaron a los ocupantes abandonar sus tierras. En respuesta a esta solicitud habrían sido agredidos y asesinados por los presuntos madereros ilegales.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
08/10/2014 JUA	ARE 5/2014 **United Arab Emirates**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention and enforced disappearance of two Qatari nationals. According to the information received, on 27 June 2014, Mr. Yousef Abdu al-Ghani Ali al-Mullah and Mr. Hamed Ali Mohamed al-Hamaadi were arrested by police officers from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), while they were crossing the border by car to enter the UAE at the Ghuwaifat point of entry. It is alleged that since their arrest, their families have received no information about their fate or whereabouts. Serious concern is expressed regarding Mr. al-Mullah and Mr. al-Hamaadi's fate and whereabouts, as well as their physical and psychological integrity.	04/11/2014
09/10/2014 JUA	FRA 2/2014 **France**	**African descent; Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allégation de détention arbitraire d'un citoyen français d'origine Africaine. Selon les informations reçues, M. Stellio Capo Chichi, alias Kémi Séba, a été arrêté à Paris le 13 septembre 2014, déféré devant un juge et incarcéré à la prison de Fleury-Mérogis. M. Capo Chichi semble avoir été écroué à la suite d'une condamnation à deux mois de prison avec sursis et mise à l'épreuve, prononcée le 22 décembre 2008 par le Tribunal de grande instance de Paris (TGI de Paris). Le 10 octobre 2010, un juge de l''application des peines de Versailles a révoqué le sursis dont bénéficiait M. Capo Chichi, rendant exécutoire sa condamnation à deux mois de prison. Cette décision n'a pas fait l'objet d'un débat contradictoire. Ni M. Capo Chichi, ni son avocate n'auraient été informés de l'audience au cours de laquelle cette décision aurait été prise. Depuis son incarcération, M. Capo Chichi aurait été placé en isolement et n'aurait pas été autorisé à rencontrer son avocate et sa famille.	07/11/2014 07/11/2014 07/11/2014 07/11/2014 07/11/2014 07/11/2014 07/11/2014 07/11/2014 07/11/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
09/10/2014 JUA	IRN 22/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Minority issues;**	Allegations of arbitrary detention and mistreatment in prison of nine members of the Gonabadi dervish religious minority in Iran. According the information received, Messrs. Mostafa Abdi, Reza Entesari, Hamidreza Moradi and Kasra Nouri, and their lawyers, as well as Messrs. Amir Eslami, Farshid Yadollahi, Mostafa Daneshjoo, Afshin Karampour and Omid Behrouzi, all of them currently imprisoned, are members of the Gonabadi dervish religious minority. Most of the above-mentioned individuals were reportedly arrested and detained in September 2011, during a wave of arrests of Gonabadi dervishes. Reportedly, the nine men were all held in prolonged solitary confinement without access to their lawyers and families. In 2013, they were sentenced to different prison terms on various charges, including "colluding against national security through membership in a deviant sect", "disseminating propaganda against the state", "disturbing public opinion", and "disturbing public order". Since 31 August 2014, the detainees have been on hunger strike in order to stop the Iranian authorities from imprisoning Gonabadi dervishes and their lawyers, and destroying their houses of worship (hosseinieh). Concerns are raised about the physical and psychological integrity of the detainees. Mr. Kasra Nouri was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 16 April 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. IRN 7/2013.	
10/10/2014 JUA	THA 11/2014 **Thailand**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of five individuals for their involvement in drug dealing and for illegal weapon possession. According to the information received, between 6 and 22 July 2014, Mr. Chatchawan Prabbhumrung, Ms. Saewngwan Nakrien, Mr. Somsri Marit, Mr. Taweechai Wichakham, and Mr. Bancha Khotphuthorn were arrested by Thai military officers in and around Bangkok in connection with the investigation into an M-79 grenade attack at Big C Supermarket at Ratchadamri district in Bangkok on 23 February 2014, and for possession of illegal substances. It is reported that the individuals were subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment during arrest, detention and interrogation. Ms. Nakrien has been released, while Messrs. Prabbhumrung, Marit, Wichakham and Khotphuthorn remain detained in Bangkok Remand Prison.	14/10/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
14/10/2014 JUA	BHR 13/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 25 May 2014, Mr. Nabeel Rajab, the President of the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR), was released after having served a two-year prison sentence on charges of calling for, and participating in, peaceful demonstrations. On 30 September 2014, Mr. Rajab returned to Bahrain after having spent several weeks in Europe where he met with international and regional human rights mechanisms, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to advocate for the recognition of human rights in Bahrain. On 1 October 2014, Mr. Rajab was summoned by the General Directorate of Anti-corruption and Economic and Electronic Security of the Criminal Investigation Department in relation to statements made on his Twitter account that "denigrated government institutions". He was subsequently arrested and is currently detained at Hoora Police station in Manama. Grave concerns are expressed at the arrest and detention of Mr. Rajab which might be linked to his peaceful and legitimate activities advocating for human rights in Bahrain, and be an act of reprisal for his cooperation with the United Nations and its human rights mechanisms.	24/11/2014
14/10/2014 JAL	COD 1/2014 **Democratic Republic of the Congo**	**Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Allégations d'enlèvement et d'exécution sommaire. Selon les informations reçues, le 13 septembre 2014, un militant de l'organisation dénommée Aide Rapide aux Victimes des Catastrophes (ARVC) a été enlevée par le groupe armé Maï-Maï Yakutumba. La victime a été retrouvée morte non loin de la localité de Makama. Aucune enquête judiciaire n'a été ouverte. Des préoccupations sont exprimées quant aux circonstances de ce décès, ainsi que sur la protection des habitants des régions où les combattants du mouvement Maï-Maï Yakutumba sont dissimulés parmi la population, avec leurs armes, pour éviter d'être capturés par les Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC).	

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14/10/2014 JUA	IRN 23/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged risk of execution of a juvenile offender in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, on 17 July 2011, Mr. Saman Naseem, at that time a juvenile, and member of Party for Free Life of Kurdistan (PJAK), was arrested after an armed confrontation between the Revolutionary Guards and PJAK in Sardasht, West Azerbaijan Province, which allegedly led to the death of one Revolutionary Guard and injury of three others. In August 2012, the Supreme Court overturned the death sentence handed down by the Revolutionary Court in Mahabad in January 2012, following a trial that fell short of international standards. In April 2013, a criminal court in Mahabad sentenced Mr. Naseem to death for "enmity against God" (Moharebeh) and "corruption on earth" (Ifsad fil-arz). The death sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court in December 2013. Mr. Naseem is reportedly currently detained in Oroumieh Central Prison, awaiting execution.	
14/10/2014 JUA	ISR 10/2014 **Israel**	**Adequate housing; Cultural Rights; Food; Minority issues; OPT;**	Alleged imminent risk of forced eviction and transfer of Palestinian Bedouin communities, acts prohibited under international human rights and humanitarian law. According to the information received, Palestinian Bedouin communities currently residing in the central West Bank, including the East Jerusalem periphery, are at imminent risk of forced eviction and transfer to three urbanized sites at Al Jabal, Nuweima and Fasayil in the Jerusalem and Jericho Governorates of the West Bank, as a result of steps being taken by the Government of Israel to relocate them. Between 5,000 and 11,000 individuals are considered to be at risk of relocation to these sites.	

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15/10/2014 JUA	YEM 5/2014 **Yemen**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and torture of a Bahá'í follower in Yemen. According to the information received, Mr. Hamid Kamali was arrested on 3 December 2013 at his place of work, in Balhaf, Shabwa province, allegedly on orders of the Head of the National Security Agency of Yemen. He has since been detained at the National Security Prison in Sana'a. Mr. Kamali has allegedly been subjected to forty-five days of "electric torture", severe beatings and starvation in detention. He is reportedly accused of "spying for Israel" and proselytizing the Bahá'í faith. On 16 September 2014, Mr. Kamali was interrogated by the lead judge on his case in connection with the charges against him in the presence of his attorney, who, despite objections raised, was not allowed to speak. Concerns are raised in relation to the independence of the members of the judiciary and their reported discriminatory and intolerant speech towards religious minorities.	
16/10/2014 JUA	MMR 6/2014 **Myanmar**	**Arbitrary detention; Myanmar; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and torture of seven farmers in Chin State, Myanmar. According to the information received, between 28 and 31 August 2014, Myanmar Army soldiers arrested and detained U Maung Sein, U Kyaw Aung, U Aye Hla, U Aung Kyaw Hla, U Kyaw Myint Oo, U Aung So, and U Sanay Aung. They were reportedly tortured while in detention, accused by the soldiers of being in contact with the Chin National Army. While the seven individuals were released on 5 September 2014 and filed a formal complaint before the Chin State Government, no investigation has taken place into their cases and they fear reprisals for speaking publicly about their ordeal.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
17/10/2014 JUA	IRN 24/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Iran; Violence against women;**	Alleged arrest, detention, and sentencing of seven individuals for exercising their right to freedom of expression, including in the form of art, and their right to take part in cultural life without discrimination on the basis of sex and gender. On 19 May 2014, Iranian police officers arrested Mr. Sassan Soleimani, Ms. Reyhaneh Taravadi, Ms. Neda Motameni, Ms. Afshin Sohrabi, Mr. Bardia Moradi, and Mr. Roham Shamekhi for appearing in a video. They were released on bail the following day after a publicized forced apology. On 18 September 2014, they were sentenced to prison terms ranging between six months and one year, with a suspension for three years, as well as to 91 lashes each. On 20 June 2014, Ms. Ghoncheh Gavami, a British-Iranian national was arrested outside the Azadi Stadium in Iran, for protesting against the State's ban on Iranian women watching volleyball and football games in stadiums. She was initially held in Vozara Detention Centre before her transfer to Evin Prison, Tehran, where she was held in solitary confinement without access to a lawyer for 41 days. On 1 October 2014, she went on hunger strike in protest of her continued detention.	
20/10/2014 JUA	GBR 3/2014 **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and risk of deportation to Pakistan of an asylum seeker in violation of the principle of non-refoulement. According to the information received, since 18 July 2014, Mr. Liaquat Ali Hazara, a prominent Pakistani human rights activist and campaigner for the Hazaras, a Shia minority group, has been in detention in the United Kingdom. He was arrested after the Home Office rejected his asylum claim on 16 July 2014. However, Mr. Hazara's removal directions were issued by the Home Office only on 3 October 2014. Reportedly, the Home Office has ignored Mr. Hazara's solicitor's notice about the judicial review claim to the High Court and transferred Mr. Hazara to the detention facility Brook House at Gatwick Airport on 18 October 2014, where he currently remains detained. His deportation is reportedly scheduled for 21 October 2014. Grave concern is expressed that upon deportation, Mr. Hazara risks being persecuted, tortured and killed for his religious beliefs.	28/10/2014 06/11/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/10/2014 JUA	COL 9/2014 **Colombia**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders;**	Presuntas amenazas y calumnias en contra de la Directora de la Fundación Nydia Erika Bautista. Según la información recibida, el 8 y 9 de septiembre de 2014, la Sra. Yanette Bautista Bautista habría recibido tres correos electrónicos con contenidos amenazantes contra su vida. Además, el 17 de septiembre de 2014, el Senador y ex – Presidente de la República Álvaro Uribe la habría acusado de guerrillera. Las amenazas de muerte contra 87 defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos en Colombia, fue objeto de una comunicación anterior enviada el 24 de septiembre de 2014, ver arriba, caso no. COL 8/2014.	14/11/2014
21/10/2014 JUA	IRN 25/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Iran;**	Alleged arrest and detention of a human rights activist, including as a form of reprisal for cooperating with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. According to the information received, on 2 June 2014, Mr. Saeed Shirzad, a human rights activist and member of the Society for Defending Street and Working Children, was arrested at his workplace in Tabriz, East Azerbaijan Province, and held overnight at the Ministry of Intelligence detention facility, before being transferred to Evin Prison, Tehran. He was reportedly held in solitary confinement for two months in Ward 209 without access to a lawyer. Although no indictment has been issued against Mr. Shirzad, he was allegedly verbally informed of his charges on 18 August 2014, which included association and collusion against national security, propaganda against the system and cooperation with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr Shirzad was the subject of a previous communication sent on 15 July 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. IRN 12/2014.	
22/10/2014 JAL	OTH 11/2014 **Other**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Letter concerning the alleged arbitrary dismissal of the head of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) staff association. According to the information received, on 19 September 2014, Mr. Moncef Kateb, head of the staff association of WIPO, was allegedly unfairly dismissed from his employment. It is reported that this decision took place a few days before Mr. Kateb was expected to criticize some management practices within the organization during WIPO's annual governing body meeting. Reportedly, the decision taken against Mr. Kateb is the latest in a series of measures against him in recent years.	25/11/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
23/10/2014 JUA	CHN 9/2014 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary and incommunicado detention, and disappearance of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 1 October 2014, Ms. Liu Xizhen, a human rights defender, was detained by the police in Beijing after going to Beijing to attend a protest. On 2 October 2014, she reportedly communicated through a phone call that she had been abducted by Xinyu City officials and taken back to Xinyu City, Jiangxi Province. She is allegedly being detained in an unofficial detention centre and her fate and whereabouts are unknown. Prior to the arrest and disappearance on 2 October 2014, Ms Liu Xizhen had been arrested and detained on several occasions in connection with her peaceful work in defence of human rights.	
23/10/2014 JUA	PAK 11/2014 **Pakistan**	**Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Summary executions;**	Alleged killing of two members of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community in Pakistan. According to the information received, on 22 September 2014, Mr. Mubashar Ahmad Khosa Sahib, a 50-year-old Ahmadiyya Muslim from Satellite Town, Mirpur Khas, was shot dead by two unknown motorcyclists. On 15 October 2014, Mr. Lateef Alam Butt, a 62-year-old Ahmadiyya Muslim from Kamrah, District Attock, was shot dead by unknown assailants when returning home from work. Mr. Alam Butt was a well-known Ahmadiyya Muslim and his house was a prayer centre for local members of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community (Jamaat). The attack against Mr. Alam Butt took place after Sipah-e-Sahaba, a banned extremist organization, announced plans to carry out targeted killings of Ahmadiyya Muslims during a high-level internal meeting.	
23/10/2014 JAL	SSD 1/2014 **South Sudan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged undue limitations to the rights to freedom of association, expression and opinion, and excessive State interference in the legislative process of a draft law regulating non-governmental organizations. According to the information received, the Non-Governmental Organizations Bill 2013 is in the fourth and final reading stage in the National Legislative Assembly. The Non-Governmental Organizations Bill 2013 was the subject of a previous communication sent to the Government of South Sudan on 4 December 2013, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. SSD 1/2013.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
27/10/2014 JAL	NIC 1/2014 **Nicaragua**	**Discrimination against women ; Torture; Violence against women;**	Supuesto impacto restrictivo que el Decreto No. 42-2014 que contiene el "Reglamento a la Ley 779, Ley Integral contra la violencia hacia las mujeres de Reformas a las Ley No. 641 "Código Penal", tendría en la regulación de la protección de la violencia hacia la mujer. Según la información recibida, el 31 de julio de 2014, el Presidente de la República emitió el Decreto No. 42-2014 que contiene el "Reglamento a la Ley No. 779, Ley Integral contra la violencia hacia las mujeres y de reformas a la Ley No. 641 "Código Penal". De acuerdo con la información recibida, este decreto presidencial restringiría y contradiría más aún la reformada Ley No. 779 que regula la violencia hacia las mujeres. La reforma a la Ley No. 779 fue objeto de una comunicación previa enviada el 26 de noviembre de 2013, vea A/HRC/25/74, caso NIC 2/2013.	25/11/2014
29/10/2014 JAL	IND 7/2014 **India**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of threats against and surveillance of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 27 July 2014, Mr. Mohar Ali Mondal, the District Human Rights Monitor for Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksha Manch (MASUM), a human rights organization based in West Bengal, accompanied a relative of a victim of assault to the Swarupnagar police station. After reporting the assault, Mr. Mondal was threatened by the Sub-Inspector of the police station that he would have to face the consequences for his human rights work and that he would pay for his actions against the police and the Border Security Forces. Mr. Mondal was forced to sign a document stating that he had been arrested and charged, but was not informed of the reasons. He is currently placed under police surveillance. Concern is expressed at the alleged threats against and surveillance of Mr. Mohar Ali Mondal. MASUM has been the subject of nine previous communications, of which the most recent was sent on 13 March 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. IND 5/2013.	

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29/10/2014 JAL	NIC 2/2014 **Nicaragua**	**Discrimination against women ; Independence of judges and lawyers; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones relativas a la denegación de acceso a la justicia a una víctima de violencia contra las mujeres y a su familia en Nicaragua. Según la información recibida, la Sra. Dina Alexandra Carrión fue encontrada muerta con un impacto de bala en el garaje de su casa el 3 de abril del 2010, presuntamente asesinada por su esposo. Se alega que desde el inicio de las investigaciones se observaron serias anomalías por parte de las autoridades quienes tipificaron el caso calificándolo como un suicidio. Según la información recibida, existieron una serie de irregularidades durante la investigación y el proceso judicial, así como un retardo injustificado por parte de las autoridades judiciales en responder a las solicitudes de partes y esclarecer diligentemente el fallecimiento de la Sra. Carrión. Se expresa preocupación por las alegaciones referentes a los obstáculos presentes en el sistema de justicia nicaragüense que impiden tanto la interposición de denuncias como el debido proceso judicial en los casos de violencia contra las mujeres.	
30/10/2014 JAL	BOL 3/2014 **Bolivia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;**	Presunta adopción del reglamento parcial 1987 de la Ley 351 de Otorgación de Personalidades Jurídicas que restringe de manera la libertad de asociación de las personas. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 30 de abril de 2014 el Consejo de Ministros habría decretado el Reglamento Parcial 1987 de la Ley 351 de Otorgación de Personalidades Jurídicas decretada por la Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional el 19 de marzo de 2013. La Ley y su Reglamento restringirian de manera desproporcionada la capacidad de las asociaciones de operar de manera libre e independiente. El Comité de Derechos Humanos requirió que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia modifique la Ley 351 en sus Observaciones finales el 6 de diciembre de 2013 (CCPR/C/BOL/CO/3).	02/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
30/10/2014 JUA	CHN 10/2014 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged sentencing of a human rights activist to six and a half years imprisonment, ill-treatment and denial of medical treatment in detention. According to the information received, on 4 June 2013, Ms. Liu Ping, who participated in the New Citizens' Movement campaign for transparency, was charged with, inter alia, "picking quarrels and provoking trouble". During her trial, she indicated that she had suffered torture and ill-treatment in detention. On 19 June 2014, she was sentenced to six and a half years imprisonment. On 30 July 2014, she stated that she was suffering from chronic diarrhoea, but had not received medical treatment. Allegedly, during a visit on 18 August 2014, she was not permitted to discuss her health with her visitor. Concern is expressed at the detention, ill-treatment and denial of medical treatment to Ms. Liu Ping, who was the subject of a previous communication sent on 9 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. CHN 8/2013.	08/12/2014
31/10/2014 JAL	AFG 1/2014 **Afghanistan**	**Discrimination against women ; Health; Sale of children; Slavery; Violence against women;**	Alleged persistence of legislation which directly or indirectly discriminates against women and girls, including provisions allowing for child marriage and polygamy. According to the information received, the Civil Code, the Shiite Personal Status Law and other general laws contravene international human rights law and standards in that they permit girls as young as 16 years old to get married whereas boys cannot marry before they reach the age of 18, and permit polygamy and temporary marriages. Concern is expressed that permitting girls' marriage under the age of 18 is a discriminatory practice, rooted in prejudicial, customary or other practices based on stereotyped roles for women and men, girls and boys.	

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31/10/2014 JUA	SAU 13/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged sentencing of a blogger for "insulting Islam" under Anti-Cyber Crime Law. According to the information received, on 7 May 2014, Mr. Raef Badawi, co-founder of the Free Saudi Liberals website, was sentenced by the Jeddah District Criminal Court to 10 years' imprisonment, 1000 lashes and a fine of 1 million Saudi riyals (266,545 USD). He was banned from using media outlets and a ten year travel ban was imposed on him. On 1 September 2014, the sentence was upheld by the Jeddah Court of Appeal. Grave concern is expressed at the sentencing of Mr. Badawi, which appears to reflect a pattern of criminalizing the activities of human rights defenders in Saudi Arabia. Further concern is expressed regarding the severe sentence that was handed down to him. He was the subject of a previous communication sent on 31 January 2014, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. SAU 2/2014.	26/01/2015
03/11/2014 JAL	AUT 1/2014 **Austria**	**Freedom of religion; Minority issues;**	Allegations concerning a draft revision of the 1912 Islamic Law which may impinge on the religious autonomy of Islamic communities in Austria. According to the information received, on 2 October 2014, the Government of Austria presented a draft revision of the 1912 Islamic Law to Parliament and invited national stakeholders to submit their comments by 7 November 2014. The draft revision allegedly contains controversial provisions that attempt to regulate the content of teachings to Islamic communities; prohibit continuous foreign funding of mosques and religious activities; and further regulate the training, hiring and removal of Muslim clerics. Moreover, there is concern that this may also affect clergies from other religious minorities.	21/01/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
03/11/2014 UA	BOL 4/2014 **Bolivia**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alegaciones relativas a la injerencia en la independencia de tres magistrados del Tribunal Constitucional Plurinacional y a la vulneración de la independencia del poder judicial en Bolivia. Según la información recibida, en junio de 2014, la Cámara de Diputados inició procesos penales en contra de tres magistrados integrantes de la Comisión de Admisión del Tribunal Constitucional Plurinacional, la Sra. Ligia Mónica Velásquez Castaños, el Sr. Gualberto Cusi Mamani y la Sra. Soraida Rosario Chánez Chire, y ordenó la suspensión de sus funciones. Los procesos penales, los cuales se encuentran en curso ante el Senado, se iniciaron después de una denuncia penal presentada en contra de los tres magistrados por haber admitido una acción de inconstitucionalidad en contra de la Ley No. 483 y ordenado medidas cautelares. Se expresa seria preocupación en relación con la injerencia en la independencia de los tres magistrados y la vulneración a la independencia del poder judicial en Bolivia que esta conllevaría. Se expresa también seria preocupación en relación con los procesos penales en curso los cuales no parecen respetar los estándares internacionales sobre la independencia del poder judicial y el derecho a un juicio justo ante un tribunal independiente e imparcial.	15/01/2015 28/01/2015
03/11/2014 JAL	PAK 12/2014 **Pakistan**	**Discrimination against women ; Education; Health; Sale of children; Slavery; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning persistence of legislation which directly or indirectly discriminates against women and girls, including provisions allowing for child marriage and polygamy. According to the information received, the 1929 Child Marriage Restraint Act, the 1872 Special Marriage Act and the 1961 Muslim Family Law Ordinance contravene international human rights law and standards in that they establish a different age for marriage for boys and girls, allow for girls to be married as young as 14 and permit polygamy. Concern is expressed that permitting girls' marriage under the age of 18 is a discriminatory practice, rooted in prejudicial, customary or other practices based on stereotyped roles for men and women, and for boys and girls.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
03/11/2014 JUA	TJK 5/2014 **Tajikistan**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and prosecution based on false charges of a human rights lawyer. According to the information received, in 2013, Mr. Shukhrat Kudratov represented an opposition politician in a trial. During this trial, Mr. Kudratov reportedly received threats for his legal work, including one directed at his daughter. In early 2014, one of the plaintiffs in that trial filed a civil law suit against Mr. Kudratov for "moral damage". The consequent trial took place in absentia, and Mr. Kudratov did not receive a copy of the plaintiff's claim and was denied access to the audio records relied upon as evidence of the alleged offence. On 19 June 2014, Mr. Kudratov was convicted and fined USD 4,000. On 21 July 2014, he was arrested by officers of the Agency for State Financial Control and the Fight Against Corruption and charged with three offences, including bribery. Following his arrest, a State television broadcaster and a State official, on 21 and 30 July 2014 respectively, announced that Mr. Kudratov was guilty. On 21 August 2014, charges of fraud were added to the initial charges brought against Mr. Kudratov. On 19 September 2014, his pre-trial detention was extended by two months, a decision that he appealed on 24 September 2014.	22/12/2014
03/11/2014 AL	UKR 2/2014 **Ukraine**	**Summary executions;**	Allegations of summary executions of nine persons in the South-East region of Ukraine. According to the information received, on 23 September 2014, two unmarked graves were discovered near the Kommunar coal mine, 60 km from Donetsk, which until a few days before the discovery had been controlled by the Ukrainian National Guard battalion. A total of nine bodies were exhumed, including those of three women. Concerns are expressed about the discovery of the graves and that the nine persons appear to have been summarily executed.	

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03/11/2014 JAL	YEM 6/2014 **Yemen**	**Freedom of expression; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations of extrajudicial executions and excessive use of force against peaceful protesters, in Sanaa on 7 and 9 September 2014. According to the information received, security forces opened fire without warning on protestors who were in possession only of sticks, stones and umbrellas, killing nine and injuring 67. The persons killed included a farmer, an ambulance driver, an airport worker and several students. 33 of the 67 were wounded by gunshot, of which at least three were hit in the back, four in the head, five in the stomach and chest, and eighteen in their arms or legs. Four people had shrapnel injuries. At least 30 demonstrators had fractures and bruises. Three people were hit by a military vehicle mounted with a water cannon and one person lost sight in one eye after being struck by water from a water cannon. About 96 people had to be treated for the effects of teargas.	
04/11/2014 JAL	IND 6/2014 **India**	**Trafficking; Violence against women;**	Alleged abduction and trafficking of two minor girls. According to the information received, on 29 July 2014, Ms. Y, a 16-year-old student residing near the Indo-Bangladeshi border, was invited to visit her friend's brother-in law's house, an acquaintance of her family, while visiting her grandfather. When she did not return home, her family questioned the man, who allegedly confessed that he had taken her to an address in Bangladesh. After her family was not able to find her at the address provided by the man, Ms. Y's mother filed a written complaint with the Swarupnagar Police on 11 September 2014. The officer on duty however did not register the complaint as a First Instance Report (FIR). On 19 August 2014, Ms. X, a 16-year-old student, did not return home after leaving her house for school located in West Bengal. That evening, her father received a telephone call informing him that she had been abducted and trafficked to Mumbai. On 23 August 2014, Ms. X's father attempted to lodge a complaint with the Swarupnagar Police, however, they refused to register a FIR. On 8 September 2014, he filed a written complaint before the Superintendent of Police of 24 North Parganas. The whereabouts of both girls remain unknown.	09/12/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
05/11/2014 JUA	PAK 13/2014 **Pakistan**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Summary executions;**	Allegations of a death sentence on blasphemy charges upheld by the High Court, after a trial that did not comply with fair trial and due process guarantees. According to the information received, the Lahore High Court Appellate division has upheld the death sentence against Ms. Asia Bibi, a member of the Christian minority from the village of Ittanwali, Punjab Province. The death sentence was first handed down in November 2010 by the Trial Court on charges of insulting the Prophet Muhammad. Ms. Bibi has denied the charges of blasphemy and previously submitted a petition for pardon under article 45 of the Constitution. There are furthermore allegations of procedural irregularities in both the investigation and the trial of Ms. Bibi. Ms. Bibi was the subject of two previous communications sent on 22 November 2010, see A/HRC/16/53/add.1, para. 326-335, and on 22 March 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. PAK 3/2012.	
06/11/2014 JUA	BLR 2/2014 **Belarus**	**Belarus; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged deportation of a human rights defender, on the basis of minor civil offences, linked to her legitimate human rights activities in Belarus. According to the information received, on 30 October 2014, Ms. Elena Tonkacheva, Chairperson of the Board of the Centre for Legal Transformation (LawTrend), a non-governmental organization, was notified that her permanent residence permit had been revoked on the basis of committing five civil offences in the preceding twelve month period, including minor speeding violations. On 5 November 2014, Ms. Tonkacheva was handed a deportation order, to be executed within one month, barring her from entering Belarus for three years. Allegedly, Ms. Tonkacheva had not been provided with the full details of her case until the decision of deportation was communicated to her. Concern is expressed that the administrative decision with regards to Ms. Tonkacheva may be linked to her legitimate activities aimed at promoting and defending human rights in Belarus. Ms. Tonkacheva was the subject of a previous communication sent on 1 June 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. BLR 7/2011.	16/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
06/11/2014 JAL	COD 2/2014 **Democratic Republic of the Congo**	**Food; Health; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allégations de violations de droit à la vie et à la santé. Selon les informations reçues, entre septembre 2013 et septembre 2014, 42 combattants démobilisés et au moins cinq femmes et 57 enfants sont décédés dans le camp de Kotakoli en République démocratique du Congo. Les victimes seraient d'anciens éléments du M23, des groupes Nyatura, de l'Alliance du peuple pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS) et d'autres groupes Maï-Maï, qui s'étaient préalablement rendus. De graves préoccupations sont exprimées quant aux allégations concernant les circonstances de la mort de ces combattants et des membres de leur famille ainsi que sur l'absence d'enquêtes pertinentes y relatives.	
06/11/2014 JAL	IRN 26/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran;**	Allegations of a ban on the legal practice of a prominent lawyer and human rights defender in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, on 19 October 2014, the Iranian Bar Association revoked the license of Ms. Nasrin Sotoudeh and imposed a three year ban on her practice as a lawyer. Ms. Sotoudeh had been released from prison on 18 September 2014, after having served half of her six year sentence imposed on charges including "acting against national security" and "propaganda against the system". Concerns are raised that the ban imposed on Ms. Sotoudeh not only represents a setback in her case, but also sets a dangerous precedent regarding the arbitrary disqualification of human rights activists and lawyers in the future. Ms. Sotoudeh was the subject of four previous communications sent on 19 November 2010, see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para. 1272-1276; on 23 December 2010, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. 35/2010; on 11 October 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. 13/2011; and on 27 July 2012, A/HRC/22/67, case no. IRN 18/2012.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
06/11/2014 JAL	MMR 7/2014 **Myanmar**	**Myanmar; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the death of a journalist in the custody of the Myanmar Army. According to the information received, Mr. Ko Aung Kyaw Naing, a journalist covering the conflict between the Myanmar Army and the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) in Mon State, was seized by the Myanmar Army on 30 September 2014 and missing since. The Myanmar Army issued a statement on 23 October 2014 that Mr. Ko Aung Kyaw Naing had been killed by a guard on 4 October 2014, claiming that he had been a member of the DKBA and had tried to seize a gun and escape. Concerns are raised that the Myanmar Army did not have court authorization to detain Mr. Ko Aung Kyaw Naing; tortured and summarily executed him while in detention; delayed the reporting of his death for three weeks; and improperly disposed of his body.	14/01/2015
07/11/2014 JAL	LAO 1/2014 **Lao People's Democratic Republic**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations concerning undue restrictions to the right to freedom of expression and opinion in relation to the newly approved Decree No. 327 on Internet-Based Information Control/Management. According to the information received, on 16 September 2014, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic approved Decree No. 327, which contains a number of provisions that appear to unduly restrict the right to freedom of expression and opinion as established through article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Provisions include terms that are vague and risk problems of interpretation and/or application, thereby creating the conditions for undue restrictions to the right to freedom of expression. Other restrictions established clearly contradict the purpose and scope of article 19, paragraph 2, of the Covenant.	
07/11/2014 JAL	TUN 2/2014 **Tunisie**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Allégations concernant des actes de torture de deux hommes et leur décès. Selon les informations reçues, M. Ben Khmayes Louati est décédé le 23 septembre 2014 à la prison de Borj El Amri, Manouba. M. Mohamed Ali Snoussi est décédé le 3 octobre 2014 suite à son transfer de la prison de Mornaguia à l'hôpital Charles Nicolle de Tunis. Les décès de ces deux hommes seraient dus à des actes de torture et/ou des traitements cruels infligés par des membres de la police et des gardiens de prison. A ce jour, aucune mesure judiciaire ou administrative n'a été prise contre les agents de la force publique.	07/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
11/11/2014 JUA	OMN 3/2014 **Oman**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and reprisals, including in the form of a travel ban, against an Omani human rights defender for his cooperation with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. According to the information received, on 31 October 2014, Mr. Said Ali Said Jadad, an Omani citizen and human rights defender, was prevented from traveling to Istanbul, Turkey, to attend a workshop for human rights defenders. Mr. Jadad had met with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association on 10 September 2014 during this latter's visit to Oman. After the meeting, Mr. Jadad had reportedly become the subject of increased surveillance by Omani security and intelligence services. A similar communication concerning acts of intimidation and reprisals against those cooperating with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association during his country visit to Oman in September 2014 was sent on 26 September 2014, see above, case no. OMN 2/2014.	
11/11/2014 AL	OTH 12/2014 **Other**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Alleged discriminatory provisions on the basis of sex in a practice note on Sharia succession rules issued by the Law Society of England and Wales, affecting Muslim women and/or women from minority communities. According to the information received, in March 2014, the Law Society published a practice note for solicitors to assist them in the use of Sharia law succession rules, particularly on drafting wills compliant with Sharia Law, trust issues and disputes over Sharia estates. Paragraph 3.6 of the note advises that "male heirs in most cases receive double the amount inherited by a female heir of the same class. Non-Muslims may not inherit at all, and only Muslim marriages are recognised." Despite criticism regarding the alleged discriminatory provisions, the Law Society stated that it had no plans to withdraw this note and, in June 2014, reportedly held its first introductory training course on Islamic rules for law firms.	24/11/2014 09/01/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
11/11/2014 AL	GBR 4/2014 **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Alleged discriminatory provisions on the basis of sex in a practice note on Sharia succession rules issued by the Law Society of England and Wales, affecting Muslim women and/or women from minority communities. According to the information received, in March 2014, the Law Society published a practice note for solicitors to assist them in the use of Sharia law succession rules, particularly on drafting wills compliant with Sharia Law, trust issues and disputes over Sharia estates. Paragraph 3.6 of the note advises that "male heirs in most cases receive double the amount inherited by a female heir of the same class. Non-Muslims may not inherit at all, and only Muslim marriages are recognised." Despite criticism regarding the alleged discriminatory provisions, the Law Society stated that it had no plans to withdraw this note and, in June 2014, reportedly held its first introductory training course on Islamic rules for law firms. Although the Law Society is an independent body, the Government has a due diligence obligation to prevent discrimination against women by private organisations.	09/01/2015
12/11/2014 UA	MEX 22/2014 **México**	**Disappearances;**	Presuntos actos intimidatorios contra un miembro de COMVERDAD (Comisión de la Verdad para la Investigación de las Violaciones a los Derechos Humanos durante la Guerra Sucia de los Años Sesenta y Setentas del Estado de Guerrero) y su familia. Según la información recibida, el 10 de noviembre de 2014, a las 4.40 am, el Sr. Nicomedes Fuentes García, habría escuchado el ruido de arranque de una de las camionetas que utilizó la COMVERDAD, y que estaba estacionada frente a su casa. El Sr. Fuentes García se habría asomado a la ventana y habría alcanzado a ver la caja de la camioneta pick up que se alejaba. El 27 de mayo de 2014, el Grupo de Trabajo sobre las Desapariciones Forzadas e Involuntarias envió una alegación general al Gobierno de México respecto a las dificultades que enfrentaría COMVERDAD en el desempeño de labores y el acceso a la información, y que sus miembros habrían sido víctimas de hostigamiento.	

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12/11/2014 JAL	THA 12/2014 **Thailand**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged non-compliance with international human rights law and standards of the draft Public Assembly Act, which, if adopted without further changes, may unduly restrict the right to freedom of peaceful assembly in Thailand. According to the information received, the draft Act governing public assembly contains a number of provisions which may unduly curtail the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, if adopted without further amendments. Provisions that raise a number of concerns in relation to international human rights law and standards include articles 7 and 11 (related to the regime of authorization for planning a protest); article 13 (specifying that an authorized body may instruct the organizers to modify a public assembly); article 27 (relevant to the policing of assemblies); article 28 (pertaining to the disciplinary liabilities of a competent official who undertakes actions to contain a public assembly); article 18 (which prohibits assemblers "from causing inconvenience to the general public"); and article 30 (providing that the organiser of a public assembly may be subject to imprisonment for minor reasons, including failure to notify the competent authority of the intention to hold an assembly).	
12/11/2014 JUA	VNM 10/2014 **Viet Nam**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged inadequate medical attention and treatment in prison of a Hoa Hao Buddhist leading to a critical health condition. According to the information received, Ms. Mai Thi Dung was arrested in August 2005 and sentenced to 11 years imprisonment for her activism in protest of the suppression of religious freedom in the Mekong Delta. Since her arrest, Ms. Dung has been transferred to several prison facilities in different locations far away from her hometown, resulting in her family having limited access to her. She is currently being held in Thanh Xuan prison, near Hanoi. After her arrest, Ms. Dung was held in solitary confinement for more than two years and denied medical attention until the end of September 2013. When she was finally allowed a medical examination, Ms. Dung was diagnosed with, amongst others, heart failure and gallstones, but subsequently denied the necessary medical treatment outside of prison. Ms. Dung's husband appealed to Thanh Xuan prison authorities twice in 2014, without any success, for her temporary release in order to receive proper medical treatment.	30/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
13/11/2014 UA	JOR 3/2014 **Jordan**	**Freedom of religion;**	Allegations concerning the deportation of church personnel residing in Amman, Jordan. According to the information received, Reverend Jody Patrick Miller, an American national, and his assistant, Mr. Maged Wefki Gergis Hanna, an Egyptian national, have been residing in Jordan since 1998 and 2000 respectively, under the sponsorship of the Free Evangelical Church. In recent years, both men have been working for Grace Church, affiliated with the Free Evangelical Church, providing humanitarian assistance to Iraqi and Syrian refugees. Grace Church's activities have reportedly been closely monitored by the Jordanian General Intelligence Department (GID). On 23 October 2014, the US Embassy in Jordan informed Reverend Miller of a complaint received from the GID alleging that he had been distributing bibles thereby "harming national unity". On 4 November 2014, he was detained and on 6 November 2014 deported back to the United States of America without any official reason being provided to him. Subsequently, Mr. Hanna was also informed of his imminent arrest and deportation; on 9 November 2014 his passport was confiscated by a GID officer and he was summoned to appear at the GID offices on 13 November 2014.	
13/11/2014 JAL	MAR 7/2014 **Maroc**	**Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Health; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allégations de détention, d'actes de torture et de mauvais traitements, et d'exécution sommaire d'un militant des droits de l'homme et activiste politique sahraoui. Selon les informations reçues, M. Hassanna al-Wali a été arrêté le 5 janvier 2012 par les forces policières marocaines au siège de la police à Dakhla. Le jour suivant, M. al-Wali aurait été emprisonné et soumis à diverses formes de torture par les forces de sécurité. Malgré son mauvais état de santé, l'accès à des soins médicaux lui aurait été refusé. Lorsqu'il a enfin été transféré à un hôpital, M. al-Wali serait tombé dans un coma à la suite du traitement médical qu'il aurait reçu. M. al-Wali serait décédé trois jours plus tard. Ces violations feraient partie d'une tendance plus générale de violations systématiques commises par les autorités marocaines à l'encontre de militants sahraouis.	23/12/2014

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14/11/2014 AL	BHS 2/2014 **Bahamas**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law of The Bahamas discriminates against women in that, although a child born in the country to either a Bahamian father or mother acquires Bahamian nationality, children born abroad can acquire Bahamian nationality only if they are born to Bahamian fathers, not mothers. Furthermore, unlike Bahamian men, Bahamian women cannot pass on their nationality to their spouses of foreign nationality.	
14/11/2014 AL	BHR 14/2014 **Bahrain**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Bahrain discriminates against women in that it allows mothers to confer their nationality to their children born either in their home countries or abroad only if the fathers are unknown or stateless. On the contrary, men may automatically confer their nationality to their children.	27/01/2015
14/11/2014 AL	BRB 1/2014 **Barbados**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Barbados discriminates against women in that, although a child born in the country to either a Barbadian father or mother acquires Barbadian nationality, only children born abroad from Barbadian fathers, not mothers, can acquire Barbadian nationality.	
14/11/2014 AL	BRN 2/2014 **Brunei Darussalam**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Brunei Darussalam discriminates against women in that Bruneian women cannot transmit their nationality to their foreign husbands and children on an equal basis with Bruneian men married to foreign nationals. Furthermore, children of Bruneian women married to foreign nationals need to follow an application process to be accorded Bruneian citizenship, pursuant to Section 6 of the Brunei Nationality Act.	12/01/2015

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14/11/2014 AL	BDI 3/2014 **Burundi**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Lettre concernant des normes discriminatoires envers les femmes dans la loi sur la nationalité. Selon les informations reçues, le Code de la nationalité de 2000 ne permet pas aux mères burundaises de transmettre leur nationalité à leurs enfants sauf quand ils sont nés hors mariage d'un père inconnu ou s'ils ont été reniés par leurs pères (art.4).	
14/11/2014 JUA	CHN 13/2014 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arrests and detention of the leader and followers of a Buddhist organization. According to the information received, there has been ongoing religious repression of Mr. Wu Ze Heng, the leader of the Hua Zang Dharma Buddhist Community, and his disciples in connection with the practice of their religion in different parts of China. Mr. Wu was imprisoned for 11 years in 1999, during which detention he was subjected to extensive forms of torture and harsh treatment. Since his release, he has been continuously monitored and his religious activities restricted by the police. He was repeatedly arrested, questioned and detained between 2010 and 2012 on "suspicion of intending to organize an illegal assembly". On 29 July 2014, Mr. Wu and about 80 of his Buddhist disciples were again arrested and detained for unknown reasons. To date, the majority of the detainees have been released. However, Mr. Wu and 19 others are still being held at various detention centres in Zhuhai city. Concerns are expressed at the intrusive searches and arrests without warrants; interrogations without the presence of lawyers; lack of access to lawyers as well as harsh detention conditions.	
14/11/2014 AL	IRN 27/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in the Islamic Republic of Iran does not provide women equal rights with men to confer their nationality to their children, since only men can confer their nationalities to their children in all circumstances.	

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14/11/2014 AL	IRQ 6/2014 **Iraq**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, Iraq's 2006 nationality law limits the ability of Iraqi women to confer their nationality to children born outside the country. In such cases, the child of an Iraqi mother may apply for Iraqi nationality within one year of reaching maturity, provided that the child's father is unknown or stateless, and that the child resides in Iraq at the time of the application.	
14/11/2014 AL	JOR 2/2014 **Jordan**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Jordan discriminates against women in that it only allows women nationals married to foreign nationals to pass their nationality to their children in certain circumstances, such as where fathers are unknown, stateless, of unknown nationality or do not establish filiation.	20/01/2015
14/11/2014 AL	KWT 3/2014 **Kuwait**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Kuwait discriminates against women in that fathers can confer their nationality to their children in all circumstances while mothers cannot.	20/11/2014 20/11/2014
14/11/2014 AL	LBR 1/2014 **Liberia**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Liberia, specifically the Aliens and Nationality Law (1973), discriminates against women in that children born abroad to Liberian mothers are excluded from acquiring Liberian citizenship.	
14/11/2014 AL	LBY 4/2014 **Libya**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Libya discriminates against women in that Libyan women married to foreign nationals are not allowed to automatically pass their nationality to their children except in cases where the father is unknown, stateless, of unknown nationality or does not establish filiation.	

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14/11/2014 AL	MDG 1/2014 **Madagascar**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Lettre concernant des normes discriminatoires envers les femmes dans la loi sur la nationalité. Selon les informations reçues, la loi actuelle sur la nationalité à Madagascar discrimine les femmes du fait que, les mères ne sont pas autorisées à transmettre leur nationalité à leurs enfants issus d'un mariage que lorsque le père est apatride ou de nationalité inconnue. En outre, les enfants nés de mères malgaches et de pères étrangers peuvent demander à acquérir la nationalité malgache jusqu'à ce qu'ils atteignent la majorité.	
14/11/2014 AL	MYS 7/2014 **Malaysia**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Malaysia discriminates against women in that, although a child born in the country to either a Malaysian father or mother and a child born abroad to a Malaysian father acquire Malaysian nationality, a child born abroad to a Malaysian mother can only gain nationality at the discretion of the Federal Government through registration at an overseas Malaysian consulate or at the National Registration Department in Malaysia.	
14/11/2014 AL	MRT 2/2014 **Mauritanie**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Lettre concernant des normes discriminatoires envers les femmes dans la loi sur la nationalité. Selon les informations reçues, la loi No. 061-112 du 12 juin 1961 sur la nationalité ne prévoit pas la transmission automatique de la nationalité aux enfants nés à l'étranger de mères mauritaniennes et de pères étrangers ou inconnus, sauf si la nationalité est demandée avant la majorité de l'enfant. Une mauritanienne ne peut transmettre sa nationalité à son mari étranger qu'après 10 ans de mariage, contrairement à un mauritanien dont la femme étrangère acquiert la nationalité mauritanienne au moment de la célébration du mariage.	
14/11/2014 AL	NPL 7/2014 **Nepal**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Nepal discriminates against women in that a child born to a Nepalese father acquires citizenship under all circumstances whereas children born in Nepal to Nepali mothers and foreign citizen fathers have to apply for citizenship through a naturalization process. Reportedly no children have acquired citizenship in this way.	

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14/11/2014 AL	OMN 4/2014 **Oman**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Oman discriminates against women in that, although women can confer nationality to their children born either in Oman or abroad if the fathers are unknown or are former Omani nationals, they do not enjoy equal rights in this respect with men.	
14/11/2014 AL	QAT 3/2014 **Qatar**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Qatar discriminates against women in that they are not permitted to transfer their nationality to their children under any circumstances even if this would result in statelessness.	02/02/2015
14/11/2014 JUA	RUS 9/2014 **Russian Federation**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec;**	Alleged court application for the closure of an umbrella human rights organization and defamation of an affiliated non-governmental organization (NGO). According to the information received, on 17 January 2013, the Ministry of Justice warned that the Historical, Educational, Human Rights and Charitable Society Memorial (Society Memorial) had violated the Law governing NGOs. On 21 July 2014, the Ministry registered Human Rights Centre Memorial (HRC Memorial), which is a member of Society Memorial, as a "foreign agent". That decision is under appeal. On 24 September 2014, the Ministry filed a case with the Supreme Court, citing infringements of the law. A hearing was to be held on 13 November 2014 but was deferred to 17 December at the request of the Ministry. On 26 September 2014, members of HRC Memorial were allegedly denied access to the villages of Vremenniy and Gymry, in Dagestan, during investigations carried out by them into alleged human rights violations. On 10 October 2014, state television channel NTV broadcasted footage of the attempted visit and accused members of HRC Memorial of providing support to terrorists allegedly hiding in Vremenny. The above-mentioned laws and HRC Memorial were the subject of three previous communications dated 13 June 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. RUS 3/2013; 18 December 2013, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. RUS 13/2013; and 20 June 2014, case no. RUS 5/2014.	17/12/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
14/11/2014 AL	SLE 2/2014 **Sierra Leone**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, legislation in Sierra Leone discriminates against women in that children born abroad acquire Sierra Leonean citizenship by descent if their father is a Sierra Leonean citizen but not if their mother is a Sierra Leonean citizen.	12/12/2014
14/11/2014 AL	SOM 1/2014 **Somalia**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, the 1962 Somali Citizenship Law provides that only children of Somali fathers acquire Somali citizenship.	
14/11/2014 AL	SDN 5/2014 **Sudan**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, the 1994 Nationality Act in Sudan is not fully harmonized with Article 7 of the Interim Sudanese Constitution. The Act allows children to automatically acquire the nationality of their father if he has been residing in Sudan since 1956, whereas women who want to confer their nationality to their children must go through a reportedly complex and difficult application process.	
14/11/2014 AL	SUR 1/2014 **Suriname**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, legislation in Suriname discriminates against women in that those children born abroad of unmarried parents acquire Surinamese citizenship by descent if their father is a Surinamese citizen but not if their mother is.	
14/11/2014 AL	SWZ 2/2014 **Swaziland**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, legislation in Swaziland discriminates against women in that they are not able to confer their Swazi nationality to their children. Reportedly, according to the 2005 Constitution children born inside or outside of Swaziland prior to 2005 to at least one Swazi parent acquires Swazi citizenship but children born after 2005 only acquire citizenship from Swazi fathers.	
14/11/2014 AL	SYR 7/2014 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, legislation in the Syrian Arab Republic discriminates against women in that they can only confer their nationality to their children if they are born in the Syrian Arab Republic and the father does not establish filiation in relation to the child.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
14/11/2014 AL	TGO 1/2014 **Togo**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Lettre concernant des normes discriminatoires envers les femmes dans la loi sur la nationalité. Selon les informations reçues, la loi sur la nationalité de 1978 ne permet pas aux femmes togolaises de transmettre leur nationalité à leurs enfants (art. 3) sauf dans la situation où le père est apatride ou de nationalité inconnue, ce qui est en contradiction avec l'article 32 de la Constitution de 1992, qui accorde la nationalité togolaise aux enfants à la fois de pères ou de mères togolaises.	15/01/2015
14/11/2014 AL	ARE 6/2014 **United Arab Emirates**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, women in the United Arab Emirates can only confer their nationality to their children if the father is unknown, stateless, his nationality is not known or filiation has not been established.	
14/11/2014 JUA	GBR 5/2014 **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Freedom of expression; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the imminent deportation of a Rwandan journalist from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Rwanda, where he risks being harassment, arbitrarily detained, ill-treated and tortured, and possibly killed. According to the information received, Mr. Niyonsaba, a Rwandan journalist who worked for the Umuseso newspaper in Rwanda, left his country to seek asylum in the United Kingdom in August 2012, following the closure of the newspaper and serious attacks against journalists in Rwanda, including staff of Umuseso. It is alleged that, considering Mr. Niyonsaba's links to the Umuseso newspaper, the attacks and threats he has suffered in the past, his relations and regular contacts with other Rwandan journalists in exile and reports of continued attacks against journalists in Rwanda, he risks being harassed, arbitrarily detained, ill-treated and tortured, and possibly killed if forcibly returned to Rwanda. Mr. Niyonsaba has reportedly been detained since 12 November 2014 at Coinbrook Immigration Removal Centre where he is awaiting deportation to Rwanda, scheduled for 16 November 2014.	20/11/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
17/11/2014 JUA	AUS 4/2014 **Australia**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Mercenaries; Migrants; Torture;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and ill-treatment of two asylum-seekers, one a human rights defender of asylum seekers' rights and the other a witness to the violent incidents that took place between 16 and 18 February 2014 in Manus Regional Processing Centre, Papua New Guinea. According to the information received, on 14 July 2014, two asylum-seekers were held incommunicado in the Centre for three and four days respectively, tied to chairs and threatened with physical violence, rape and criminal prosecution if they refused to retract the statements they had made regarding the violent incidents of February 2014. Concern is expressed at the alleged ill-treatment of the two asylum-seekers and their physical and psychological integrity in the Centre. The violence surrounding the protests in February 2014 and the situation of asylum-seekers in the Manus Regional Processing Centre were the subject of two previous communications dated 27 March 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case nos. PNG 2/2014 and AUS 1/2014.	16/12/2014
17/11/2014 JUA	CHN 12/2014 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arrest, detention and conviction of a human rights defender and harassment of his family. According to the information received, on 27 February 2013, Mr. Zhang Lin, a pro-democracy activist, and his daughter were arrested and detained by the police. They were released the following day. On 7 April 2013, they returned to Hefei City to find out that Mr. Zhang Lin's daughter was not readmitted to school. The following day, 8 April 2013, dozens of people from around the country arrived in Hefei City in an attempt to escort her to school. On 19 July 2013, Mr. Zhang Lin was detained for "assembling a crowd to disrupt order in a public place". On 5 September 2014, he was sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment. On 20 October 2014, the conviction was upheld without a hearing. Concern is expressed at the detention and sentencing of Mr. Zhang Lin and harassment of his family. Mr. Zhang Lin was the subject of two previous communications sent on 22 February 2005, see E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.1, para 82, and on 3 March 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. CHN 5/2011.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
17/11/2014 JUA	PNG 4/2014 **Papua New Guinea**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Mercenaries; Migrants; Torture;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and ill-treatment of two asylum-seekers, one a human rights defender of asylum seekers' rights and the other a witness to the violent incidents that took place between 16 and 18 February 2014 in Manus Regional Processing Centre, Papua New Guinea. According to the information received, on 14 July 2014, two asylum-seekers were held incommunicado in the Manus Regional Processing Centre, an immigration detention centre whose security is operated by a private company contracted by the Australian Government, for three and four days respectively, tied to chairs and threatened with physical violence, rape and criminal prosecution if they refused to retract the statements they had made regarding the violent incidents of February 2014. Concern is expressed at the alleged ill-treatment of the two asylum-seekers and their physical and psychological integrity in the Centre. The violence surrounding the protests in February 2014 and the situation of asylum-seekers in the Manus Regional Processing Centre were the subject of two previous communications dated 27 March 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case nos. PNG 2/2014 and AUS 1/2014.	
17/11/2014 JUA	SAU 12/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues; Summary executions;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, inhuman treatment, lack of adequate medical treatment and infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, on 15 October 2014, Sheikh Nimr Baqir Al-Nimr was sentenced to death by the Specialized Criminal Court in Saudi Arabia for "disobeying the ruler", "inciting sectarian strife" and "encouraging, leading and participating in demonstrations". Information received indicates that Sheikh Nimr Baqir Al-Nimr could be executed at any time. Concerns are raised that the death penalty was issued after a trial that did not comply with the most stringent due process and fair trial guarantees. Concerns are also raised at the alleged denial of medical treatment while in detention. Sheikh Al-Nimr was the subject of a previous communication sent on 28 August 2014, see above, case no. SAU 9/2014.	31/12/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
17/11/2014 UA	TLS 1/2014 **Timor-Leste**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of interference of the executive and legislative branches in the independence of the judiciary. According to the information received, on 24 October 2014, both Government and Parliament issued resolutions calling for the immediate termination of the contracts of all international judicial personnel and advisers working in the justice sector. This move appears to be linked to a series of court decisions in cases of taxation of foreign oil companies and corruption of Government officials. In another resolution, dated 31 October 2014, the Government ordered the revocation of the permits to stay in the country of eight named international judicial staff - five judges, two prosecutors and one adviser to the Anti-Corruption Commission - and gave them 48 hours to leave the country. It is unclear how many other international personnel have been or will ultimately be affected. Grave concern is expressed about the apparent interference of the executive and legislative powers in the independence of the judiciary, about the deleterious effect the immediate termination of contracts of all international judicial personnel could have on the administration of justice, including the prosecution of crimes committed in 1999, and the disturbing effect the resolutions could have on the remaining national members of the justice sector.	
18/11/2014 AL	ESP 5/2014 **Spain**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alegaciones relativas a la posible vulneración del derecho de acceso a la justicia y a la efectiva prestación del servicio de asistencia jurídica gratuita en el caso de que se adopte el Proyecto de Ley de Asistencia Jurídica Gratuita. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Proyecto de Ley de Asistencia Jurídica Gratuita, de 21 de febrero de 2014, el cual sustituye a la Ley Orgánica 1/1996 del 10 de enero de 1996 y se encuentra en tramitación esperándose su debate en sede parlamentaria, no cumpliría con los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos en materia de asistencia jurídica. Se expresa preocupación porque el Proyecto de Ley elevaría los umbrales y las exigencias actuales para poder acceder al derecho de asistencia jurídica gratuita, incluiría un desigual y arbitrario tratamiento de las víctimas al acceso a la justicia gratuita, y dificultaría el trabajo de los abogados del Turno de Oficio.	26/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
19/11/2014 JUA	SWE 1/2014 **Sweden**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged imminent deportation to Afghanistan of a journalist seeking asylum in Sweden, at risk of being tortured and killed by the Taliban, if forcibly returned. According to the information received, Mr. Saif Ur Rahman Shirzad was forced to flee his country in 2008 after receiving death threats from the Taliban due to his and his brother's journalistic activities. Mr. Shirzad applied for asylum in Sweden in 2011, but his application and appeals were rejected. He presented a request for re-examination of his case and is awaiting a final decision. If rejected, his expulsion could be imminent. Mr. Shirzad had provided new information and evidence to sustain his case, including the fact that his brother was granted refugee status in Sweden in 2014 and his family in the United States of America in 2013, and their extended family in Afghanistan as well as the editor of the newspaper where the Shirzad brothers worked had continuously been receiving threats by the Taliban. Mr. Shirzad was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 2 May 2013, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. SWE 2/2013.	14/01/2015
20/11/2014 JAL	GTM 7/2014 **Guatemala**	**Discrimination against women ; Health; Sale of children; Slavery; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones recibidas relacionadas con disposiciones en la legislación y en la práctica que discriminan a las mujeres y las niñas de manera directa o indirecta, tal como aquellas disposiciones en el Código Civil que consienten el matrimonio precoz y refuerzan determinados estereotipos en detrimento de la igualdad de género. Autorizar el matrimonio de las niñas menores de 18 años es una práctica discriminatoria, enraizada en las prácticas perjudiciales, consuetudinarias u otras basadas en roles estereotipados de hombres y mujeres, y de niñas y niños.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
20/11/2014 JAL	IDN 5/2014 **Indonesia**	**Freedom of religion; Minority issues;**	Alleged religious intolerance and violence against Church members in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. According to the information received, on 29 May 2014, members of Santo Fransiscus Agung Banteng Church in Sleman City were attacked by a mob during a prayer gathering in the garage of Mr. Julius Felicianus' house. During this attack, a number of church members were beaten up, an 8-year-old girl was electrocuted, and Mr. Felicianus was injured. On 1 June 2014, a similar incident took place in Pangukan Village in Sleman Regency where a Sunday service of El'Shaddai Pentecostal Church-GDPI was disrupted by a mob. Even though the police was able to stop the violence from escalating, the mob returned later that day and damaged the church building and the house of the Pastor of the Church. On 16 October 2014, Sleman-Yogyakarta District Court sentenced one of the perpetrators of the attack on Mr. Felicianus' home to a short prison sentence of three months minus time spent in pre-trial detention, while no other perpetrators have been held accountable.	
21/11/2014 JAL	COL 7/2014 **Colombia**	**Environment; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Alegaciones de acoso, rastreo, intimidación y asesinatos de defensores de los derechos humanos ambientales del Movimiento Ríos Vivos (MRV), un movimiento de defensa de los territorios y las comunidades afectadas por la construcción de represas y proyectos mineros en Colombia. Desde la participación de MRV en las protestas sociales en 2012 en contra de la construcción de la represa Hidroituango, se alega que la señora Isabel Cristina Zuleta ha sido víctima de rastreo, ha recibido amenazas de muerte y sus comunicaciones han sido interceptadas ilegalmente. El 2 de julio de 2014, la hija adolescente de la señora Asened Higuita Higuita, una líder de MRV, fue seguida por individuos cuando regresaba a su casa. Se informa, además, que el señor José Orlando González Herrón, líder en el municipio de Briceño, donde se está construyendo la represa de Hidroituango, recibió amenazas de muerte el 2 de enero y 17 de septiembre de 2013.	29/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/11/2014 JAL	COL 10/2014 **Colombia**	**Discrimination against women ; Health; Indigenous peoples; Water and Sanitation;**	Presuntos obstáculos al disfrute del derecho al más alto nivel de salud física y mental por parte de ciertas comunidades indígenas residentes en el Departamento del Chocó. De acuerdo con la información recibida, preocupa especialmente que el sistema de salud no responda a las necesidades de las mujeres debido a una ausencia de perspectiva de género y que las causas de morbilidad y mortalidad en estas comunidades, en especial las que afectano a niños y niñas, se consideren como evitables y prevenibles.	
21/11/2014 AL	IND 8/2014 **India**	**Toxic waste;**	Letter in response to the decision of the Indian Government to reconsider the number of people affected by the Bhopal gas leakage and to provide additional compensation. The letter calls on the Indian government to begin a comprehensive environmental remediation program, including safe disposal of toxic wastes and also requests that the Indian government conduct an official study to monitor any ongoing health impacts of the disaster, and the effectiveness of any remediation undertaken. A previous communication related to the Bhopal gas leakage was sent on 6 October 2005, see E/CN.4/2006/42/Add.1, paras. 16-18.	
21/11/2014 JUA	PAN 2/2014 **Panama**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Supuesta detención arbitraria y negación de acceso a tratamiento médico adecuado durante la detención. Según la información recibida, el Embajador Porter, representante de Sierra Leona, fue detenido el 27 de mayo de 2013 en el aeropuerto internacional de Tocumen, en la Ciudad de Panamá. Los individuos no identificados que llevaron a cabo la detención no presentaron una orden. El Embajador Porter sólo fue informado de las razones de su detención el 15 de agosto de 2013. Desde la fecha de su detención, el Embajador ha permanecido detenido en la cárcel de La Joya en condiciones supuestamente inhumanas y degradantes, donde se le ha negado el acceso a un tratamiento adecuado para su cáncer de pulmón en estadio IV. También se informa que se ha denegado el acceso regular a su asesor legal, así como cualquier supervisión de su detención por parte de una autoridad independiente e imparcial.	19/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/11/2014 JUA	SYR 8/2014 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and incommunicado detention of two Syrian human rights defenders in reprisal for their cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. According to the information received, Mr. Jdea Abdullah Nawfal and Mr. Omar Al-Shaar were arbitrarily arrested and detained on 31 October 2014 at the Lebanese-Syrian border crossing, upon their return from taking part in a workshop organized by OHCHR's Regional Office for the Middle East. They were held at the Syrian immigration post for approximately eight hours until they were transferred to the office of the Syrian security intelligence agency in the area of Mazzeh, Rif Dimashq. Since then, they have been detained incommunicado at an unknown location. Grave concern is expressed that the alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and enforced disappearance of Mr. Nawfal and Mr. Al-Shaar are acts of reprisals for their cooperation with OHCHR. Serious concern is also expressed about their physical and psychological integrity, due to their incommunicado detention without access to a lawyer or medical care. Further concern is expressed that their arrest and detention might only be a first step towards more severe sanctions for their legitimate activities in the defence of human rights.	
24/11/2014 JAL	AUS 5/2014 **Australia**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Migrants; Torture; Trafficking;**	Allegations concerning changes to the legislation governing migration that would further weaken protection of the human rights of vulnerable irregular migrants. According to the information received, the Migration and Maritime Powers Legislation Amendment (Resolving the Asylum Legacy Caseload) Bill 2014 and the Migration Amendment (Character and General Visa Cancellation) Bill 2014, currently before the Senate's Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee, propose a range of measures that would further contravene Australia's obligations under international law, including the principle of non-refoulement.	23/12/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
24/11/2014 JAL	LKA 12/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Joint letter in response to the request for clarifications received from the Government of Sri Lanka on 24 July 2014, concerning the communication sent to the Government on 27 March 2014. The communication, made public in the previous communications report, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. LKA 5/2014, raised allegations of threats made to Mr. Visuvalingam Kirupaharan, General Secretary of the Tamil Centre for Human Rights, during a side-event held in the context of the 25th session of the Human Rights Council at Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. The joint letter contains observations and clarifications of the Special Rapporteurs on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and on the situation of human rights defenders, as requested by the Government of Sri Lanka. Mr. Kirupaharan was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 11 August 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. LKA 3/2011.	
24/11/2014 JAL	USA 17/2014 **United States of America**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged non-compliance with international human rights law and standards of proposed amendments to the Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States of America governing disclosure of funding received by non-governmental organizations from foreign Governments. According to the information received, during the 113th Congress, 2D session, a resolution was introduced to amend clause (2)(g)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require non-governmental organizations with witnesses appearing before committees of the House to systemically disclose funding received from foreign Governments either during the current fiscal year or two previous fiscal years.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/11/2014 JUA	IRN 28/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged physical and psychological torture and ill-treatment, including prolonged solitary confinement and denial of adequate medical care, of a spiritual leader, and the arrest and detention of a blogger, in reprisal for their cooperation with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. On 25 October 2014, Dr. Mohammad Ali Taheri began a hunger strike in protest of his continued detention in solitary confinement and the introduction of a new charge against him, namely corruption on earth (Mofsid fil Arz), in relation to his letter addressed to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. If convicted, the new charge could result in the imposition of the death penalty. Even th.ugh Dr. Taheri became unconscious on 15 November 2014, he was not sent to hospital for proper treatment. Mr. Mohammad Reza Pourshajari, who was released on 23 August 2014 after serving a four year prison term, was rearrested on 30 September 2014, including for contacts with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. He is reportedly currently awaiting his court trial. Dr. Taheri and Mr. Pourshajari were the subject of previous communications sent on 10 July 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. IRN 11/2013; on 22 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. IRN 13/2013; and on 24 March 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. IRN 4/2014.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/11/2014 JUA	VNM 11/2014 **Viet Nam**	**Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Minority issues;**	Allegations of ongoing harassment and violation of freedom of religion or belief of independent religious communities in Viet Nam, as well as reprisals for co-operating with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. According to the information received, Mr. Nguyen Bac Truyen, a human rights defender; independent Hoa Hao Buddhists; and Duong Van Minh believers have faced grave reprisals before, during and after meeting with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief during his visit to Viet Nam in July 2014. In addition, concerns are expressed at the forced renunciation campaign launched against Duong Van Minh believers in Bac Kan Province. Further, concerns are expressed at the series of attacks that have taken place against the Evangelical Mennonite Church since June 2014, including beatings, arrests and detention of members of the Church, and raids and attacks at places of worship. There is also imminent risk of the demolition of Lien Tri Pagoda due to an urban development project in Thu Thiem Peninsula. Mr. Nguyen Bac Truyen was the subject of a previous communication sent on 26 March 2014, see A/HRC/27/72 case no. VNM 4/2014.	
27/11/2014 JAL	CAN 1/2014 **Canada**	**Environment; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged surveillance of environmental and aboriginal organizations in the context of hearings concerning an oil pipeline project. According to the information received, the National Energy Board and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) have carried out surveillance of environmental and aboriginal organizations, including Leadnow, ForestEthics Advocacy Association, the Council of Canadians, the Dogwood Initiative, EcoSociety, the Sierra Club of British Colombia and Idle No More, and shared the information collected with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and private sector companies. Information received alleges that this surveillance took place in 2013 in the context of hearings concerning an oil pipeline project. The issue of undue monitoring of associations was the subject of an earlier communication sent to the Government of Canada on 7 November 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. CAN 4/2013.	27/01/2015 27/01/2015 27/01/2015 27/01/2015 27/01/2015 27/01/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
27/11/2014 AL	LBN 1/2014 **Liban**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, nationality legislation which confers unequal rights to women and men regarding the possibility of passing their nationality on to their children and spouses remains in force. This letter is sent in follow-up to a previous communication dated 14 March 2012, see A/HRC/20/30, case no. LBN 1/2012, in which concerns were raised on the draft law issued by the Cabinet at that time regarding the reinstatement of Lebanese nationality solely to descendants of Lebanese fathers and grandfathers.	22/12/2014
27/11/2014 AL	MEX 23/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. Según información recibida, el día 16 de junio de 2009 cuatro jóvenes fueron detenidos en las inmediaciones de la Ciudad de Playa del Rosarito, Estado de Baja California, por parte del personal del a Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (SEDENA) por el supuesto delito de delincuencia organizada. Posteriormente los cuatro detenidos habrían sido torturados por el personal militar y acusados de secuestro. Los Sres. Ramiro Ramírez Martínez, Rodrigo Ramírez Martínez, Orlando Santaolaya Villareal y Ramiro López Vásquez, han sido sujetos de dos llamamientos urgentes el 13 de enero 2010, en A/HRC/16/52/Add.1, para. 134 (no. MEX 2/2010) y del 2 de febrero 2012, en A/HRC/20/30, no. MEX 5/2012.	
27/11/2014 AL	MEX 24/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. De acuerdo a la información recibida, el 10 de enero de 2014 los Sres. Fredy Sánchez Sánchez, José Manuel Cundafé Córdova, Luis Manuel Leyva Aguilera, Jesús Alma Cundafé, Ignacio Reyes García, Daniel Olán Ramos, Reynaldo Jiménez y Mateo Jacinto, todos funcionarios de la policía municipal de Huimanguillo, Tabasco fueron detenidos por personal de Seguridad Pública del Municipio de Huimanguillo y trasladados a dependencias de la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Tabasco. Allí fueron torturados, incluyendo golpes en diversas partes del cuerpo, amenazas, y ahogamientos con agua y un trapo en la boca. Fueron forzados a firmar confesiones y a no denunciar las torturas. El Sr. Mateo Jacinto habría fallecido durante las torturas.	03/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
27/11/2014 AL	MEX 25/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. De acuerdo a la información recibida, el 26 de septiembre de 2012 el Sr. Luis Ángel Zazueta Cornejo fue secretamente detenido por personal de la Policía Estatal Preventiva del Estado de Baja California siendo amenazado, golpeado y torturado en el domicilio de sus padres. Posteriormente, fue trasladado a dependencias de la Policía Estatal Preventiva del Estado de Baja California donde, luego de golpes adicionales, insultos y amenazas le fue implantado un paquete con cocaína para ser utilizada como prueba en su contra.	
27/11/2014 JAL	PHL 5/2014 **Philippines**	**Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the slow progress of the trial in the case of the "Maguindanao Massacre", the killing of witnesses to the trial, and the lack of reparations to the victims. According to the information received, the trial on the massacre of 58 persons, including 24 women and 30 journalists, started in 2010 before the Regional Trial Court of Quezon City; however, not a single case has been concluded. Reportedly, at least four witnesses have been killed and relatives of witnesses have also reported attacks, threats and harassment. No form of reparation has been provided to the victims. Media coverage of the trial has reportedly been banned since mid-2014. This case was the subject of earlier communications sent on 30 November 2009, see A/HRC/14/23/Add.1, paras.1840-1880 (case no. PHL 11/2009), on 23 December 2009, see A/HRC/16/52/Add.1, para. 167 (case no. PHL 13/2009) and on 19 July 2010 see A/HRC/17/27/Add.1, paras. 1815-1822 (case no. PHL 7/2010).	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
28/11/2014 UA	QAT 4/2014 **Qatar**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of violations of due process and fair trial guarantees regarding the arrest, detention, trial and conviction of a married couple, both nationals of the United States of America. According to the information received, Mr. Matthew Huang and Mrs. Grace Huang, who were lawfully residing in Qatar, were arrested on 15 January 2013 following the sudden death of one of their three adopted children of African origin. They were held in pre-trial detention until 6 November 2013. Mr. and Mrs. Huang were allegedly forced to sign statements in Arabic without being provided with a translation. They were formally charged with first-degree murder in April 2013, but the documents containing the charges were not translated. On 27 March 2014, Mr. and Mrs. Huang were sentenced in first instance to three years in prison and a fine, but the judge allegedly did not specify what crime they were sentenced for. The Appeals Court is scheduled to give its verdict on 30 November 2014. Grave concern is expressed in relation to the series of allegations of violations of due process and fair trial guarantees regarding the arrest, detention, trial and conviction of Mr. and Mrs. Huang.	

B. Replies received between 1 August 2014 and 31 January 2015 relating to communications sent before 1 June 2014

11. The table below lists, in chronological order, communications dating before 1 June 2014 to which a reply or an additional reply has been received in the period between 1 August 2014 and 31 January 2015. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and the reply received during the reporting period can be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable. Government replies to cases ARG 2/2013 and BIH 2/2014 were erroneously excluded from the previous report A/HRC/27/72 and are now included.

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
23/02/2012 JUA	USA 24/2011 **United States of America**	**Adequate housing; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged judicial and other harassment of activist. According to the information received, in the 1990s Mr. Steve Richardson, a member of the Los Angeles Community Action Network (LA CAN), a grassroots organization working in downtown and south Los Angeles, with a specific focus on the Skid Row community was convicted of two felonies. Due to the three-strikes law he faces a risk of a sentence of between 25 years and life in prison for any serious felony of which he is convicted. On two occasions, in March 2008 and 21 May 2010, LAPD officers reportedly used significant force against Mr. Richardson and he was charged with a felony of resisting arrest. The filing of charges against him relating to the events of 21 May 2010 reportedly came just a week after Mr. Richardson testified in front of the Los Angeles City Council in August 2010 regarding the Council's decision to raise rents.	03/10/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/07/2012 JUA	SAU 9/2012 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arbitrary arrests and detention and charges against human rights defenders and undue restrictions on freedom of association. According to the information received, on 11 June 2012, Mr. Abdulla Al Hamid was brought before Riyadh Criminal Court charged with offences related to his human rights work. While attending the trial as a member of Mr. Al Hamid's defence team, Mr. Mohammad Fahd Al Qahtani was reportedly notified that he himself faced similar charges and was ordered to appear before Riyadh Criminal Court on 18 June. Mr. Fadhel Al Manasif, a member of the Arab Institute for Human Rights, was allegedly arrested on 1 May 2011 and presented with charges in relation to protests which took place in March 2009 in the Eastern Province. Mr. Al Manasif was reportedly re-arrested on 2 October 2011 and detained since then in the General Investigations Prison in Dammam. On 28 February 2012, Mr. Al Manasif reportedly appeared before the Specialised Criminal Court in Riyadh, which deals exclusively with terrorism and security related cases. It is reported that Mr. Al Manasif was subjected to solitary confinement for three months and denied family visits. It is also alleged that Mr. Al Manasif has been subjected to acts of torture and ill treatment. It is further reported that other human rights defenders would be facing lawsuits in relation to their human rights work, including Mr. Mukhlif Shammari, Mr. Waleed Abulkhir, head of Monitor of Human Rights in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Raef Badawi, founder of the Saudi Free Liberal Network, Mr. Abdulkareem Yousef Al-Khoder, cofounder and current President of the ACPRA, and Mr. Saleh Al Ashwan. Mr. Mohammad Fahd Al-Qahtani and Mr. Mukhlif Shammari were subjects of a previous communication (see A/HRC/21/ 49; case no SAU 7/2012).	26/01/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
01/03/2013 AL	ARG 2/2013 **Argentina**	**Torture;**	Alegación de actos de tortura cometidos por agentes oficiales de una comisaria de General Madariaga, en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Según la información recibida, el Señor Damián Alejandro Sepúlveda habría sido hallado muerto en su celda en una comisaría de General Madariaga, en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Los funcionarios de la comisaría habrían informado de que la causa de muerte fue un suicidio, lo que fue constatad por el informe pericial de la primera autopsia ordenada. Sin embargo, se informa que tras la insistencia de los familiares, se autorizó la realización de una segunda autopsia por una institución distinta. Esta segunda autopsia habría encontrado evidencias de múltiples lesiones en el cuerpo de Sepúlveda, incluyendo fracturas en sus costillas, golpes en brazos y tórax, y severa lesión en el cuero cabelludo y cráneo.	29/05/2013 29/05/2013 29/05/2013 29/05/2013 10/06/2013 10/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013
13/06/2013 JAL	GEO 1/2013 **Georgia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged lack of effective protection provided to demonstrators during the International Day against Homophobia and subsequent threats made against members of an LGBT organization. According to the information received, on 17 May 2013, LGBT human rights defenders, including members of the organization Identoba, planned a demonstration, on the occasion of the International Day against Homophobia. The rally was supposed to start outside the former Parliament building. However, counter-protestors bearing banners with homophobic slogans reportedly occupied the space an hour earlier, and forced LGBT defenders to move to a nearby square. Following the start of the demonstration, counter-demonstrators, who included Orthodox priests, broke the police line and entered the square. The police escorted the LGBT activists into municipal buses and drove away. In their attempt to reach the buses, twenty-eight people were reportedly injured. Before and after the rally members of Identoba received threats and one of them was reportedly held at gunpoint on 25 May 2013.	12/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/07/2013 JAL	MYS 6/2013 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of arrest of, and possible charges against, three organizers of a private screening of a human rights documentary. According to the information received, on 3 July 2013, Ms Anna Har, Mr Arul Prakkash, and Ms Lena Hendry, from KOMAS, together with the KL & Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall Civil Right Committee (KLSCAHCRC), organized a private screening of the documentary film entitled "No Fire Zone", about allegations of war crimes committed in Sri Lanka during the civil war in 2009. They were subsequently placed under arrest under Section 6 of the Film Censorship Act. On 4 July 2013, Ms Anna Har, Mr Arul Prakkash, and Ms Lena Hendry were released on bail after their statements had been recorded.	14/08/2014
24/07/2013 AL	MEX 5/2013 **México**	**Water and Sanitation;**	Alegaciones sobre la falta de acceso al agua potable en el Estado de Guerrero. Según información recibida, el 17 de abril de 2006 un grupo de personas pertenecientes a la ciudad de Sa[illegible]iguel Tlixtancingo rompieron la tubería del acueducto que abastecía a más de 8000 personas de 13 comunidades de Coyuca de Benítez Gro y del Puerto de Acapulco, dejándoles sin acceso a agua potable para sus usos personales y domésticos. Las familias afectadas se han visto obligadas a tener que elegir entre pagar la factura del agua entre otras necesidades básicas; y cuando no es posible, beben de los arroyos o pozos poniendo en riesgo su salud. Hasta la fecha, las autoridades competentes no han tomado ninguna medida para asegurar agua potable a estas familias.	15/12/2014
15/08/2013 JAL	USA 12/2013 **United States of America**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged torture during interrogation to coerce a confession used to incriminate and substantiate a conviction for participating in terrorist activities in Saudi Arabia; alleged prolonged solitary confinement. According to the information received, on 11 June 2003, Mr Ahmed Abu Ali was arrested in Medina, Saudi Arabia upon the request of the United States, beaten and whipped in prison until he confessed to being a member of an Al-Qaeda cell. He was transferred to Riyadh where he was allegedly subjected to solitary confinement, and sleep deprivation. Subsequently, he was reportedly transferred to the United States where the confessions he made during the interrogations in Saudi Arabia were used against him as the basis for a conviction for material support to the Al Qaeda network. Mr Ali's health condition is deteriorating while he is serving a sentence to life imprisonment without parole in solitary confinement at the United States Penitentiary, Administrative Maximum Facility (ADX).	04/08/2014 08/08/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
19/08/2013 JAL	MEX 8/2013 **México**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alegación de tortura y tratos crueles, inhumanos y degradantes. Se informa que el día 9 de marzo de 2009, el Sr. Colón Quevedo fue arrestado y torturado por agentes policiales, militares y miembros del Ministerio Público. Se informa que desde el momento de su arresto y durante dos días, fue trasladado a diferentes oficinas y celdas, donde fue amenazado y torturado. Asimismo, se reporta que habría sido obligado a prestar su declaración y que la misma habría sido manipulada. Durante su arresto, el Sr. Colón Quevedo informa que se habría encontrado incomunicado y que ello le impidió presentar las suficientes pruebas a su favor dentro del proceso penal que se inició en su contra. Asimismo, se reporta que se habría impedido que se realizaran mayores investigaciones sobre el los daños físicos y psicológicos que habría sufrido el Sr. Colón Quevedo a consecuencia de los actos de tortura y malos tratos en su contra.	27/01/2014 21/11/2014
22/08/2013 JUA	KAZ 4/2013 **Kazakhstan**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged psychiatric detention of two mentally fit human rights defenders. According to the information received, human rights lawyer, Ms Zinaida Moukhortova, who had been subjected to forced psychiatric treatment in the past, was seized from her home on 9 August 2013 and put in psychiatric detention. It is also alleged that a case was opened against human rights defender, Mr Aleksandr Kharlamov, on 25 January 2013 on charges of inciting religious hatred on the basis of atheist texts he has published. On 14 March 2013, he was arrested and, placed in psychiatric confinement. After passing a psychiatric exam Mr Kharlamov was moved to pre-trial detention and, at the time of transmission of this communication, his trial was on-going.	22/09/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
26/08/2013 JUA	IRN 14/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent risk of execution after proceedings that did not comply with international standards concerning the right to fair trial. According to the information received, Messrs Hadi Rashedi and Hashem Sha'bani Amouri, members of the Ahwazi Arab minority, were recently transferred from Karoon Prison to an unknown location where they face a very high risk of imminent execution. In January 2013, Branch 32 of the Iranian Supreme Court reportedly confirmed their death sentences on charges of "enmity against God", "corruption on earth", and "acting against national security", along with those of Messrs Mohammad Ali Amouri, Seyed Jaber Alboshoka and Seyed Mokhtar Alboshoka. The proceedings against the defendants allegedly saw serious violations of the right to fair trial, including confessions extracted under torture. Messrs Hashem Sha'bani Amouri, Hadi Rashedi, Mohammad Ali Amouri, Sayed Jaber Alboshoka, and Sayed Mokhtar Alboshoka were subjects of previous communications dated 31 July 2012 (A/HRC/22/67) and 25 January 2013 (A/HRC/23/51).	29/09/2014
26/09/2013 JAL	MYS 10/2013 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Proceedings allegedly initiated against a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 19 September 2013, the Home Ministry and Attorney General Chamber filed a complaint against Ms Lena Hendry, a programme officer at the human rights NGO Pusat KOMAS, under Section 6 (1) (b) of the Film Censorship Act (2002) for holding a screening of the documentary film "No Fire Zone: The Killing Field of Sri Lanka" on 3 July 2013. "No Fire Zone" is a documentary that depicts human rights violations committed during the Sri Lankan civil war in 2009. It is alleged that if convicted, she could face a fine of between RM 5,000 to RM 30,000 (USD 1,562 to USD 9,377) and/or a maximum prison term of three years. At the time of writing she was expected to appear in court on 21 October 2013. This case has already been the subject of a joint allegation letter dated 12 July 2013 (A/HRC/25/74).	14/08/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
27/12/2013 JUA	EGY 20/2013 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged enforced disappearance and incommunicado detention of 5 men for their affiliation to Mr. Mohamed Morsi. According to the information received, on 3 July 2013, five aides of Mr. Mohamed Morsi, namely Messrs' Khaled al-Qazzaz, Ayman al-Serafy, Abdelmeguid Mashali, Essam al-Haddad and Ayman Ali, were allegedly arrested. On 17 December 2013, Messrs' Khaled al-Qazzaz, Ayman al-Serafy and Abdelmeguid Mashali were reportedly transferred by Egyptian security forces to an unknown location from the military facility where they were being held. Their fate and whereabouts remain unknown. It was further reported that Mr. Essam al-Haddad and Mr. Ayman Ali, have been held incommunicado since 3 July 2013.	10/11/2014
09/01/2014 JAL	BRA 6/2013 **Brazil**	**Business enterprises; Health; Toxic waste; Water and Sanitation;**	Alleged on-going contamination and poisoning in Piquiá de Baixo, Açailândia, Maranhão State, Amazon Region, Brazil. According to information received, high levels of pollutant emissions and contaminated water released by the iron and steel industry operating in the vicinity of these communities have adversely affected their health and livelihoods resulting in increased incidence of respiratory illnesses, eye and skin maladies, and cancer. In particular, it is alleged that children died as a consequence of the pollution through contact with incandescent slag, a toxic waste product of iron and steel smelting. It is further reported that the affected communities lack access to health services and recourse despite attempts at judicial resolutions.	05/11/2014
14/01/2014 JUA	EGY 1/2014 **Egypt**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion;**	Concerns expressed in relation to the final draft of the new Constitution as approved by the Egyptian Constituent Assembly on 3 December 2013, which could negatively impact upon the enjoyment of human rights in the Arab Republic of Egypt, especially as regards freedom of religion or belief and freedom of opinion and expression. The adopted text will be submitted on 14-15 January 2014 for approval by the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt through a national referendum. As they currently stand, articles 2, 3, 10, 24, 53, 64, 65,67,71,72, 74, 104, 144, 165 and 235 of the draft Constitution still need to be brought into line with international human rights treaties to which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a party.	29/01/2014 09/09/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
22/01/2014 JUA	MYS 1/2014 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged reprisals against COMANGO, a coalition of Malaysian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for their engagement with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. According to the information received, the alleged public harassment against COMANGO, in Parliament and in the press, occurred prior to and since Malaysia's second review under the UPR process on 24 October 2013. On 8 January 2014, the Ministry of Home Affairs allegedly issued a press statement declaring COMANGO to be illegal. Grave concern is expressed that the recent banning of COMANGO might be an act of reprisal for its engagement with the UPR process.	09/09/2014
31/01/2014 JUA	SAU 2/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Summary executions;**	Alleged detention and prosecution of a blogger and organizer of a conference to mark the "day of liberalism" on charges of insulting Islam and "apostasy". According to the information received, on 17 June 2012, Mr. Raef Badawi was arrested in Jeddah after organizing a conference to mark the "day of liberalism" and was subsequently detained in a prison in Briman. In July 2012, a trial against Mr. Badawi started before the General Court in Jeddah, with jurisdiction over apostasy cases, but was later referred to the Criminal Court of Jeddah as the General Court decided that Mr. Badawi should not be tried for apostasy. The charges brought against Mr. Badawi relate to a number of articles he had written and published on his website and on social media deemed to be insulting Islam. On 29 July 2013, the Criminal Court in Jeddah convicted Mr. Badawi under the information technology law of "founding a liberal website", "adopting liberal thought" and for insulting Islam. Mr. Badawi was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison, and 600 lashes. On 11 December 2013, the Court of Appeal ruled that the case should be reviewed again, dropped the apostasy charges, and sent it back to the Criminal Court in Jeddah, which in turn remanded Mr. Badawi to the General Court on charges of "apostasy", an "offence" punishable by death.	12/02/2014 26/01/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
07/02/2014 JAL	ZWE 1/2014 **Zimbabwe**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged acts of harassment against leaders of two associations promoting and defending human rights. According to the information received, on 22 November 2013, the Harare Rottenrow Magistrate Court acquitted Mr. Abel Chikomo from the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum (ZHR NGO Forum) of charges made on 25 July 2012 of running an unregistered organization under the Private Voluntary Organization Act (PVO). Moreover, on 4 December 2013, the Harare Rottenrow Magistrate Court allegedly summoned on similar charges Ms. Martha Tholanah, chairperson of the Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe Association (GALZ). The mentioned summon reportedly came after a number of acts of harassments against GALZ. GALZ was the subject of two previous communications sent on 17 June 2010, see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para. 2517-2525, and 17 June 2012, see A/HRC/22/67/Corr.2, case no. ZWE 6/2012. Both GALZ and ZHR NGO Forum were the subject of one earlier communication sent on 17 October 2012, see A/HRC/22/67/Corr.2, case no. ZWE 8/2012.	10/10/2014
24/02/2014 UA	EGY 3/2014 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of a woman on charges of affiliating with the Muslim Brotherhood. According to the information received, security officers raided the house of Mrs. Manal Mohamed al-Morsi al-Shamy, born in 1964, on 1 January 2014 and arrested her and three of her children without an arrest warrant. They were all taken to New Cairo II Police Station where they were interrogated. While the three children were released the next day, the police kept Mrs. Al-Shamy in custody pending investigation. On 3 January 2014, she was charged with affiliating with the Muslim Brotherhood, inciting riots and protests, and writing on the walls of public buildings and school. On 23 January 2014, she was transferred to al-Qanater Prison where she remained in detention at the time of writing. It is reported that Mrs. al-Shamy's health has seriously deteriorated since her arrest, as she suffers from diabetes and other diseases.	08/09/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
25/02/2014 AL	CRI 1/2014 **Costa Rica**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones sobre la situaciàon del proyecto hidroeléctrico El Diquís. La carta fue enviada en seguimiento al informe de 2011 sobre "La situación de los pueblos indígenas afectados por el proyecto hidroeléctrico el Diquís en Costa Rica" (A/HRC/18/35/Add.8). Desde la publicación del informe el Relator Especial ha continuado monitoreando el desarrollo del proceso de consulta sobre el Proyecto Hidroeléctrico El Diquís, incluyendo durante una visita al país en marzo de 2012. En la carta, el Relator Especial hace una serie de preguntas sobre el estado actual del proyecto y asuntos relacionados.	16/10/2014
28/02/2014 JUA	IRN 1/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Iran; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged risk of imminent executions in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, Mr. Rouhollah Tavani was sentenced to death under charges of "Sabb Al-Nabi" (insults to the Prophet of Islam or other Great Prophets), for allegedly insulting the Holy Prophet and producing alcoholic beverages, which does not constitute "most serious crimes" under international law. Furthermore, Mr. Tavani reportedly suffers from psychosocial disabilities. In a second case, Ms. Farzaneh Moradi was scheduled to be executed on 1 February 2014 for the alleged murder of her husband. Ms. Moradi's execution was postponed for one month, reportedly due to a lack of evidence that she was the perpetrator of the crime. Concern is expressed about the inadequate examination during the proceedings of the personal circumstances of Ms. Moradi, including the fact that she was a victim of forced and early marriage. Further concerns are expressed in respect of the lack of fair trial guarantees in both cases.	04/08/2014 29/09/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/03/2014 JUA	LKA 4/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of reprisals on State television against 24 civil society organizations for submitting a report to the Human Rights Council. According to the information received, on 6 March 2014 at 9 p.m., in its English News Bulletin, the State controlled Sri Lanka Rupavahini (TV) Corporation accused 24 civil society organizations of having issued the 'Joint Civil Society Memorandum to the Human Rights Council and the International Community'. As the news item was read, the full names and pictures of the leaders of nine of these organizations were shown on the screen along with the names of the civil society organizations that they were affiliated with. Grave concern is expressed that the 24 NGOs might have been targeted due to their legitimate interaction with the United Nations and its human rights mechanisms. Further concerns are expressed regarding the physical and psychological integrity of the persons whose names were listed in the News Bulletin. Concerns are also expressed with regards to the use of media to defame human rights defenders in Sri Lanka.	23/09/2014
27/03/2014 JAL	AUS 1/2014 **Australia**	**Health; Mercenaries; Migrants; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the indefinite detention of asylum seekers, the detention of children, the detention conditions and the violent response to protests against these conditions. According to the information received, at the end of January 2014, asylum seekers at the Manus Island Regional Processing Centre staged protests about their conditions. On17 and 18 February 2014, protests violently escalated in the Manus Island Regional Processing Centre. The G4S security guards (the private company providing security at the detention facility) allegedly responded with excessive use of force when protests escalated. It is alleged that the Papua New Guinea police responded with gun fire. This left one man dead and at least 53 asylum seekers injured. The Manus Island Regional Processing Centre is a closed detention centre which was set up pursuant to the adoption of the Regional Resettlement Arrangement in 2013 between Australia and Papua New Guinea.	26/05/2014 19/12/2014

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
27/03/2014 AL	USA 6/2014 **United States of America**	**Mercenaries;**	Alleged risk of violation of the right to a remedy. According to the information received, Mr. Taha Yaseen Arraq Rashid, Mr. Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e and Mr. Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, were prevented from travelling to the U.S. to participate in their lawsuit against a private military contractor concerning alleged torture and ill-treatment at Abu Ghraib in Iraq. The three men were all granted visas to travel to the U.S. on a flight scheduled for 15 March 2013, but were informed right before departure that the U.S. authorities would not permit them to board the flight. The three men risked the dismissal of their case if they were unable to appear for deposition in the U.S. The case was subsequently dismissed in June 2013 on the basis that the court did not have jurisdiction as the alleged abuses occurred overseas. Concerns are raised at the risk of violation of the right to a remedy due to the three men being prohibited from boarding their flight to participate in their lawsuit and at the subsequent dismissal of their case. Further questions are raised concerning the court decision on which the case dismissal was based. An earlier communication dated 31 May 2013 was transmitted to the U.S. Government to which no response was received.	30/09/2014
31/03/2014 JUA	IRN 5/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged risk of imminent executions in contravention of international standards. According to the information received, Mr. Ali Chebeishat and Mr. Sayed Khaled Mousawi, both members of the Ahwazi Arab minority community in the Islamic Republic of Iran, are at risk of imminent execution. After their arrest on 10 November 2012 along with Mr. Salman Chayan, both individuals were sentenced to death by the Ahwaz Revolutionary Court on charges of Moharebeh (enmity against God) for their alleged roles in the explosions of a gas pipeline and a train transporting oil in October 2012, which is not in violation of the most serious crimes provision under international law. All three defendants were reportedly held in incommunicado detention, tortured and forced to confess, as well as denied access to a lawyer. On 18 March 2014, their families were reportedly informed about the defendants' transfer from Dezful Prison to an undisclosed location, in preparation for their executions.	21/08/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
01/04/2014 JAL	BIH 2/2014 **Bosnia and Herzegovina**	**Disappearances; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec;**	The communication addresses the situation surrounding the decision of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 22 October 2013 ordering the quashing of the verdicts in the cases of ten individuals convicted of war crimes against civilians and genocide, following the decision of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in the case of Maktouf and Damjanovic vs. Bosnia and Herzegovina. Concerns are raised as to the legal developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina following the domestic application of this ECtHR judgement, specifically about the following issues: 1) the apparent automatic application of the aforementioned ECtHR judgment in at least a dozen cases in Bosnia and Herzegovina in contravention of the actual ruling of the same judgment; 2) the release of the defendants, guilty of genocide and war crimes against civilians, without remand pending re-trial, and its impact on the protection of victims from violence, re-victimization and intimidation; and 3) the lack of a comprehensive transitional justice strategy to complement the criminal justice process in the country.	20/06/2014
04/04/2014 JAL	BRA 3/2014 **Brazil**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism;**	Alleged repression of peaceful protests, limitations on the right of peaceful assembly, interference with the right to freedom of association and allegations of legislation, including draft legislation, which unduly restricts the rights to peaceful assembly and association. According to the information received, on 10 July 2014, protestors Mr. Luana Bernardo Lopes and Mr. Humberto Caporalli were arrested and charged under the Law on National Security 7.170 (1983). Earlier, on 6 February 2014, Mr. Santiago Ilído, a media worker, was reportedly shot and killed during a protest. In addition, a number of terrorism related laws and draft laws allegedly impose undue restrictions on the rights to associate freely, express opinions, and assemble peacefully, including by defining terrorism too broadly or not defining it at all. A previous communication on the same matter was sent on 27 June 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. BRA 3/2013. Another related communication on the Xingu Vivo association was sent on 7 May 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. BRA 1/2013.	27/08/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
11/04/2014 JAL	HND 3/2014 **Honduras**	**Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones de la situación de las comunidades indígenas lencas afectadas por la construcción del proyecto hidroeléctrico Agua Zarca en la región de Río Blanco, Intibucá. La información recibida señala preocupación sobre la situación de tenencia de la tierra de las comunidades indígenas de Río Blanco; la aprobación del proyecto hidroeléctrico Agua Zarca y su rechazo por miembros de las comunidades de Río Blanco; el inicio de obras relacionadas al proyecto; las protestas en contra del proyecto Agua Zarca y la respuesta del Estado; y las denuncias interpuestas por miembros de las comunidades de Río Blanco en contra del proyecto Agua Zarca.	24/10/2014 27/10/2014
16/04/2014 JUA	UZB 1/2014 **Uzbekistan**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged sentencing of a human rights defender as well as allegations of torture while in detention. According to the information received, on 6 March 2014, a court reportedly sentenced Mr. Tillaev to eight years and eight months of imprisonment on charges of "trafficking in persons". Mr. Tillaev was previously sentenced to administrative detention on 20 September 2013 and released on 5 October 2013. While in detention, Mr. Tillaev was reportedly tortured. On 2 January 2014, Mr. Tillaev was arrested on the basis of an allegedly invalid arrest warrant. Grave concern is expressed at the severity of this sentence, the reports of torture while in detention, and the alleged lack of due process. Mr. Tillaev is a founding member of the Union of Independent Trade Unions, which works in support of labour migrants.	05/09/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
22/04/2014 JUA	MEX 3/2014 **México**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Presunta detención arbitraria y tortura de un defensor de derechos humanos. Según la información recibida, Damián Gallardo habría sido arrestado el 18 de mayo de 2013, habría sufrido actos de tortura en detención y habría sido forzado a firmar una confesión, en la cual se habría auto-inculpado en la comisión de delitos por los cuales posteriormente habría sido imputado. El 25 de mayo y 16 de junio de 2013, recibió una sentencia penal por los delitos de "delincuencia organizada" y "secuestro de menores", respectivamente. La apelación estaría en proceso. Se expresa seria preocupación por la integridad física y psicóloga de Damián Gallardo, quien sigue en detención. El Sr. Gallardo Martínez es integrante de la Asamblea Popular de los Pueblos de Oaxaca (APPO) y trabaja por los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y la educación comunitaria de las comunidades indígenas de la Región Mixe y Zapoteca de la Sierra de Oaxaca. El Sr. Gallardo y APPO han sido objeto de comunicaciones anteriores enviadas el 29 de agosto de 2006, el 30 de octubre de 2006, y el 8 de noviembre de 2006, vea A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, párrafos 435-437; el 16 de enero de 2007, vea A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, párrafos 1301-1302, 1316-1317; y el 25 de marzo de 2009, vea A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, párrafos 1397-1402.	04/09/2014
24/04/2014 JUA	SAU 5/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and ill-treatment in detention of a human rights lawyer. According to the information received, on 29 October 2013, Mr. Waleed Abu Al-Khair, the founder and Director of Monitor of Human Rights in Saudi Arabia (MHRSA), was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on charges relating to the establishment of MHRSA. This sentence was upheld on 24 February 2014 by the Court of Appeal of Jeddah. On 15 April 2014, at the fifth session of his trial at the Specialized Criminal Court in Riyadh, Mr. Al-Khair was arrested and taken to an unknown location. On 16 April 2014, his wife was informed that he was imprisoned at the Al Ha'ir prison in Riyadh. Reportedly, Mr. Al-Khair has been deprived of sleep while in detention. Grave concern is expressed at the arbitrary nature of Mr. Al-Khair's detention and his ill-treatment in detention. Mr. Al-Khair was the subject of a previous communication sent on 3 May 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. SAU 7/2012.	19/12/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
02/05/2014 JAL	MEX 6/2014 **México**	**Health; Water and Sanitation;**	Alegaciones sobre la falta de acceso a agua potable que vienen padeciendo más de 8000 personas de las comunidades de Coyuca de Benítez Gro y del Puerto de Acapulco en el Estado de Guerrero en los últimos ocho años. Según la información recibida, en los meses de septiembre y octubre de 2013, los huracanes "Manuel" e "Ingrid" agravaron la situación de las comunidades al verse obligadas a beber agua insalubre. Asimismo, la falta de asistencia médica ha provocado que cinco personas perdieran su vida en la comunidad de Ocotillo. Se alega que las autoridades locales en ningún momento adoptaron medidas de emergencia para asegurar la asistencia médica a la población, ni tampoco para proveerles de agua potable.	15/12/2014
08/05/2014 JUA	IRN 8/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of religion; Iran; Minority issues;**	Allegations of imminent risk of desecration of an old Bahá'í cemetery in Shiraz, Iran. According to the information received, at the end of April 2014, a land plot in Shiraz, where an old Bahá'í cemetery is located, was turned into a construction site, possibly leading to the destruction of the cemetery. Reportedly, the cemetery is of religious and cultural value for local Bahá'ís, and although it can no longer be used for burials, it remains a site for praying and for paying respect to the memory of the deceased. Numerous requests were made by the local Bahá'í community to spare the parts of the plot of land where the cemetery is located, either through letters or repeated visits to various authorities, to no avail. An administrative order to halt the construction work was issued by the local department on Planning of Town and Public Spaces, but it was ignored and construction work nevertheless began. Concerns are raised at a series of actions by the Iranian authorities, which appear to be motivated by religious discrimination against the Baha'i community through restricting their fundamental human rights to freedom of observance and practice of religion or belief.	15/01/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
13/05/2014 JUA	VEN 3/2014 **Venezuela**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Torture;**	Alegaciones de torturas y presunta detención arbitraria. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Juan Carlos Nieto Quintero habría sido detenido arbitrariamente y sujeto a torturas por elementos de la Dirección de Inteligencia Militar (DIM), con el objeto de que proporcionase los nombres de agentes de la Guardia Nacional contrarios al Gobierno. Habría estado secuestrado entre el 2 y el 4 de abril de 2014 en un comando de la DIM localizado en Maripérez, Caracas y formalmente detenido el 4 de abril de 2014, al ser conducido al Hospital Militar para ser tratado de las lesiones presuntamente producidas por tortura. Se expresa temor por la integridad física y psicológica de esta persona, al haber sido sacada del Hospital Militar y no encontrarse recibiendo tratamiento médico.	21/08/2014 21/08/2014 21/08/2014 21/08/2014 21/08/2014 21/08/2014
20/05/2014 JAL	KHM 3/2014 **Cambodia**	**Cambodia; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and threats against the Project Coordinator of the Land Reform Project at the Cambodian Centre for Human Rights (CCHR). According to the information received, on 25 April 2014, Mr. Vann Sophath and his team visited the site of a land dispute case, to film a documentary about one of the concerned families, when he was intimidated by security guards. On 9 May 2014, Mr. Sophath's filming on site was interrupted again when armed security guards threatened him and forced him off the site. One security guard took pictures of Mr. Sophath and his car's number plate. Concern is expressed at the intimidation and threats of violence targeting Mr. Sophath while carrying out his peaceful work promoting and protecting the rights of the families on the disputed land.	28/08/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
20/05/2014 JUA	MEX 7/2014 **México**	**Adequate housing; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Presuntos actos de violencia, detención, desprestigio, hostigamiento y tortura en contra de una abogada, así como la judicialización y la criminalización de sus actividades en defensa de los derechos humanos. Según la información recibida, la Sra. Alma Angélica Barraza Gómez es abogada y trabaja defendiendo los derechos de las comunidades afectadas por las construcción de la presa Picachos en el estado de Sinaloa. Entre sus actividades figura la participación en protestas pacíficas desde 2010. Se expresa preocupación sobre la falta de implementación de la mayoría de las medidas de protección otorgadas a la Sra. Barraza Gómez por el Mecanismo de Protección, así como sobre la situación de las comunidades afectadas por la construcción de la presa Picachos.	24/10/2014
23/05/2014 JAL	MEX 8/2014 **México**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presunta falta de avance en la investigación y falta de ejecución de decisiones judiciales con relación a los asesinatos de dos defensores de derechos humanos en Oaxaca. Según la información recibida, la Sra. Alberta "Bety" Cariño Trujillo y el Sr. Jyri Antero Jaakkola fueron asesinados el 27 de abril de 2010. La Sra. Cariño era miembro de Centro de Apoyo Comunitario Trabajando Unidos (CACTUS), y el Sr. Jaakkola era observador internacional de Finlandia. Desde el 27 de abril de 2014, el viudo de la Sra. Cariño, Omar Esparza Zarate, junto con otros integrantes del Movimiento Agrario Indígena Zapatista, habría llevado a cabo una huelga de hambre para exigir la ejecución de las órdenes de aprehensión dictadas contra varias personas presuntamente involucradas en los homicidios. Se expresa grave preocupación en cuanto al contexto de creciente violencia e inseguridad para los defensores de los derechos humanos en México.	25/08/2014

Date Type	*Case No Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
26/05/2014 JUA	BHR 7/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Migrants;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of a Pakistani national. According to the information received, Mr. Mudassir Ali, a Pakistani businessman, was arrested by officers of the Criminal Investigations Directorate (CID) in his office on 19 August 2013. On 23 September 2013, he was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to six months imprisonment and deportation to Pakistan. On appeal, his sentence was reduced to three months imprisonment and deportation. Despite having served his sentence in Hozel Job Prison, Mr. Ali is still detained in the said prison. The authorities allegedly continue to lay new charges against him in order to keep him in detention. Mr. Ali has not been informed of these new charges and is at risk of being summarily expelled from Bahrain to the United Arab Emirates.	01/10/2014
26/05/2014 JUA	NER 1/2014 **Niger**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allégations relatives à l'arrestation et à la détention arbitraire du coordinateur de l'organisation Volontaires pour l'Intégration Educative (V.I.E.) Kande Ni Bayra. Selon les informations reçues, le 2 mai 2014, M. Ali Abdoulaye aurait été arrêté par des membres de la Direction Générale de la Sécurité de l'État (DGSE) et serait depuis cette date détenu sans charge dans leurs locaux à Niamey. L'arrestation aurait suivi son intervention dans les médias, dans laquelle il aurait dénoncé la famine dans la région d'Oualam et les conditions dans lesquelles vivent les enfants malnutris dans la région. De graves préoccupations sont exprimées en raison du fait que l'arrestation et le harcèlement de M. Abdoulaye seraient liés à son travail pour les droits de l'homme au Niger.	26/08/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
27/05/2014 JAL	KOR 2/2014 **Republic of Korea**	**Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Food; Health; Water and Sanitation;**	Follow-up letter concerning alleged forced eviction of residents living in Jagatsinghpur District, Odisha, India and surrounding areas. According to the information received, up to 20, 000 people may be forced to leave their homes as a result of land being acquired for the construction of an integrated steel plant and a captive port by Korean steel corporation, Pohang Iron and Steel Corporation (POSCO). Reports suggest that the construction of the steel plant will result in serious violations of the human rights of affected people, including the right to an adequate standard of living, right to food, right to adequate housing, right to water and sanitation, right to health, right to education, and other related rights of people living in extreme poverty. Reports further indicate that the rights of those opposing the project have been suppressed resulting in a series of human rights abuses.	07/08/2014
28/05/2014 JUA	BDI 1/2014 **Burundi**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations de l'arrestation et de la détention arbitraire du Président de l'Association pour la Protection des Droits Humains et des Personnes Détenues (APRODH) au Burundi. Selon les informations reçues, le 6 mai 2014, M. Mbonimpa aurait dénoncé l'existence de centres d'entraînement de jeunes Burundais à l'est de la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) sur la Radio Publique Africaine. Le 15 mai 2014, vers minuit, M. Mbonimpa aurait été arrêté à l'aéroport de Bujumbura par un agent du Service national de renseignement. Il aurait ensuite été transféré dans les locaux de la police judiciaire de Bujumbura où il a été détenu. M. Mbonimpa aurait été mis en accusation sur le fondement des articles 579 et 602 du Code pénal respectivement pour « atteinte à la sûreté intérieure de l'État », et « atteinte à la sureté extérieure de l'État » en lien avec des remarques formulées à la radio. Le 20 mai 2014, il aurait été ramené à la prison centrale de Mpimba. M. Mbonimpa a fait l'objet d'une communication envoyé le 26 novembre 2009, voir A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, référence BDI 3/2009.	09/09/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
30/05/2014 JAL	COL 5/2014 **Colombia**	**Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Health; Water and Sanitation;**	Alegaciones sobre los posibles efectos del proceso de revisión del Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial (POT) de la Oficina de Planeación Municipal de Medellín. Según la información recibida, una gran proporción de personas viviendo en extrema pobreza en Colombia se ha concentrado en asentamientos informales en zonas urbanas y periféricas. En el asentamiento informal El Faro, en la ciudad de Medellín, los residentes se enfrentan a una situación precaria de alto hacinamiento, sin acceso a servicios públicos básicos como agua y recolección de basura, a pesar de que muchos residentes pagan impuestos de propiedad. Los derechos de los residentes a un nivel de vida adecuado, a una vivienda adecuada, al agua y al saneamiento, y al nivel más alto posible de salud mental y física se ven amenazados. El Municipio declaró los territorios del barrio como inadecuadas para toda construcción urbana, y anunció un proyecto para construir un tanque de almacenamiento de agua en dichos terrenos, requiriendo la relocación de 37 familias. Se expresa preocupación ante estas alegaciones.	26/08/2014

Appendix

Mandates of special procedures

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	25/17
Working Group on people of African descent	27/25
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	24/7
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus	23/15
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	24/29
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic	24/34
Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire	26/32
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	19/6
Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	27/9
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25/25
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	26/20
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	23/21
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	27/1
Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	25/16
Special Rapporteur on the right to education	26/17
Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	19/10
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	26/3
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	22/9
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	25/2
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	24/5
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	22/20
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	PRST 25/1

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	26/21
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	25/18
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	26/7
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	24/9
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	23/8
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	25/24
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	25/36
Working Group on the use of mercenaries	24/13
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	26/19
Special Rapporteur on minority issues	25/5
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	25/26
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	24/20
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	5/1
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence	27/3
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	25/32
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	25/6
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery	24/3
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	26/6
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	24/28
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	24/30
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	26/12
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	S-18/1
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	22/8
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	25/13
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	27/23

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	26/8
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	26/22
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	27/21
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	23/25
Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice	23/7
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	24/18